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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SONG FOR NOVEMBER.

The brown fogs are rising,
The yellow leaves falling,
The song birds are silent,
The harsh winds are wailing:
The days have shrunk shorter,
The nights have grown longer;
Warmth becomes weaker,
Cold waxes stronger;
Yet in close darkness
Which no eye can sever,
The world-strength is shaping
Blossoms forever.

Life is fast sinking,
Sun-lit and bright,
As out of the heavens
Falls the great night,
Yet, fear I never
Leaving this earth-place,
Knowing the grave is
Also a birth-place;
And the soul, growing
With God power vernal,
Will it not burst into
Blossoms eternal?

HOPE ON.

BY MRS. ANNA E. LOWRY.

When the life like cloudy weather,
Is with darkness o'ercast,
And fate whirls thee like a feather,
Borne upon the wintry blast;
E'en when darkest skies are lowering,
Let no hope forsake thy heart;
Perchance it may like summer's flowers,
In glorious radiance start.

Hope thou on, what fate befide thee;
Hope alone can comfort give;
While thou hast a friend beside thee,
Thou must have an aim to live.
Hope but not too much in earthly—
Fleeting things that pass away;
Ere the anxious hand has grasped them,
They have mouldered to decay.

Hope, but not for fame or glory,
Transient meteor, lurling on
To a gilded name in story;
All too dearly are they won.
Hope thou on, but not to follow
After titles, rank, or wealth;
This world's titles oft are hollow—
Riches cannot give for health.

Hope thou on! Yes, hope forever,
In the trust that falleth not;
Hope that when we've crossed death's river,
With the just to cast our lot;
Live still looking toward the fountain,
Whence all healing waters flow;
Hope that in the holy mountain
We the joys of heaven may know.

CHICAGO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Men said at vespers: All is well!
In one wild night the city fell;
Fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain
Before the fiery hurricane.

On threescore spires had sunset shone,
Where ghastly sunrise looked on none;
Men clasped each other's hands, and said:
The City of the West is dead.

Brave hearts, who fought in slow retreat,
The fiends of fire from street to street,
Turned powerless, to the blinding glare,
The dull defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire
That signalled round that sea of fire;—
Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs came;
In tears of pity died the flame.

From East, from West, from South, from North,
The messages of hope shot forth,
And, underneath the severing wave,
The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Fair seemed the old; but fairer still
The new the dreary void shall fill,
With dearer homes than these o'erthrown,
For love shall lay each corner-stone.

Rise, stricken city! from thee throw
The ashen sackcloth of thy woe;
And build as Thebes to Amphion's strain,
To songs of cheer thy walls again!

How shrivelled in thy hot distress
The primal sin of selfishness!
How instant rose to take thy part,
The angel in the human heart.

Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed
Above thy dreadful holocaust;
The Christ again has preached through thee
The Gospel of Humanity.

Then lift once more thy towers on high,
And fret with spires the western sky,
To tell that God is yet with us,
And love is still miraculous.

—Nov. Atlantic Magazine.

The Fireproof Negro in Maryland.

The Denton (Maryland) Union, after correcting some statements going the rounds about Nathan Coker, the colored man, known as the "Carolina fire king," goes on to say: He can, however, eat red hot anthracite coals, stir up red hot coals in a furnace with his naked hands, lick a red hot bar of iron until it is cold, receive molten lead into his mouth and keep it there until it cools, and it has been said that he has walked on a red hot bar of iron barefoot. This feat we have never witnessed ourself, although we have seen him apply a red hot bar of iron to his feet and keep it there until it had lost its redness. But we have noticed there are times when fire seemed to affect him, and we have seen him start back from its touch. We remember a few years ago, while he was mixing lime for the plasterers, who were at work finishing a building for us in this town, he ran his hand into the lime, while it was being slacked, to take out the core, but he withdrew it in a twinkle. The lime burned him, and he felt its effects very sensibly. Another time a company of young men got Coker rather badly. He made a wager of twenty dollars with them that he could sit on a red hot stove for fifteen minutes. The stove was heated up until it was all aglow with redness. The fire king took his seat, and actually, it is said, sat out ten minutes of the time, but one of the wags, pouring a little coal oil on the stove, drew him from his position in double quick, and burned him severely. He is a remarkable negro, and no one has yet been able to explain his dealings with this element.

TELL YOUR WIFE.

"Tell my wife!" said Aaron Little, speaking aloud, yet to himself, in a half amused, half troubled way. "Tell my wife, indeed! Much good that will do! What does she know about business and money matters, and the tricks of trade? No, no; there's no hope there."

And Aaron Little sat musing with a perplexed countenance. He held a newspaper in his hand, and his eyes had just been lingering over a paragraph in which the writer suggested to business men in trouble the propriety of consulting their wives:

"Talk of them freely about your affairs," it said. "Let them understand exactly your condition. "Tell them of your difficulties, of your embarassments, and your plans of extricating yourself from the entanglements in which you are involved. My word for it, you will get help in nine cases out of ten. Women have quick perceptions. They reach conclusions by a nearer way than reasoning, and get at the solution of a difficult question long before your slow moving thoughts bring you near enough for accurate observation. Tell your wives, then, men in trouble, all about your affairs! Keep nothing back. The better they understand the matter, the clearer will be their perceptions."

"All a very fine theory," said Aaron Little, tossing the newspaper from him, and leaning back in his chair. "But it won't do in my case. Tell Betsy! Yes, I'd like to see myself doing it! A man must be hard pushed indeed, when he goes home to consult his wife on business affairs."

And so Aaron Little dismissed the subject. He was in considerable doubt and perplexity of mind. Things had not gone well with him for a year past. Dull business and bad debts had left his affairs in rather an uncompromising condition. He could not see his way clear for the future. Taking trade as it had been for the past six months, he could not imagine how, with the resources at his command, his maturing payments were to be made.

"I must get more capital" he said to himself. "That is plain. And with more capital must come in a partner I don't like partnerships. It is so difficult for two men to work together harmoniously. Then you may get entangled with a rogue. It's a risky business. But I see no other way out of this trouble. My own capital is too light for the business I am doing; and as a measure of safety more must be brought in. Lawrence is anxious to join me, and he says he can command ten thousand pounds. I don't like him in all respects, he's a little too fond of pleasure. But I want his money more than his aid in the business. He might remain a silent partner if he chose. I'll call and see him this very night, and have a talk on the subject. If he can bring in ten thousand pounds, I think that will settle the matter."

With this conclusion in his mind, Aaron Little returned home, after closing his warehouse for the day. Tea being over, he made preparation for going out with the intention of calling on Mr. Lawrence. As he reached his hand for his great coat, a voice seemed to say to him:

"Tell your wife. Talk to her about it."

But he rejected the thought instantly, and commenced drawing on his coat.

"Where are you going, Aaron?" asked Mrs. Little, coming forth from the dining-room.

"Out for a little while," he replied. "I'll be back in half an hour or so."

"Out where?"

"Tell her, Aaron. Tell her about it," said the voice, speaking in his mind.

"Nonsense! She don't understand anything about business. She can't help me," he answered firmly.

"Tell your wife!" The words were in his mind, and would keep repeating themselves.

"Can't you say where you are going, Aaron? Why do you make a mystery of it?"

"Oh, it's only a matter of business. I'm going to see Mr. Lawrence."

"Edward Lawrence?"

"Yes."

"Tell your wife." The words seemed almost as if uttered aloud in his ears.

"What are you going to see him about?"

"Tell her."

Mr. Little stood irresolute. What good would telling her do.

"What's the matter Aaron? You've been dull for some time past. Nothing going wrong with you, I hope." And his wife laid her hand upon his arm, and leaned toward him in a kind way.

"Nothing was wrong," he answered in an evasive manner. "Business has been dull this season."

"Has it? I'm sorry. Why didn't you tell me?"

"What good would that have done?"

"It might have done a great deal of good. When a man's business is dull, his wife should look to the household expenses; but if she knows nothing about it, she may go on in a way that is really extravagant under the circumstances. I think that men ought always to tell their wives when any thing is going wrong."

"You do?"

"Certainly I do. What better reason can you want than the one I have given? If she knows that the income is reduced, as a prudent wife, she will endeavor to reduce the expenses. Hadn't you better take off your coat, and sit down and talk with me a little, before you go to see Mr. Lawrence?"

Mr. Little permitted his wife to draw off his overcoat, which she took into the passage and replaced on the hat-rack. Then returning into the parlor, she said:

"Now, Aaron, talk to me as freely as you choose. Don't keep anything back. Whatever the trouble is, let me know it to the full extent."

"Oh, there's no great trouble yet. I am only afraid of trouble. I see it coming, and wish to keep out of its way, Betsy."

"That's wise and prudent," said his wife. "Now tell me why you are going to see Mr. Lawrence."

Mr. Little let his eyes fall on the floor, and sat for some moments in silence. Then looking up, he said:

"The truth is, Betsy, I must have more capital in my business. There will be no getting along without it. Now Mr. Lawrence can command, or at least says he can command ten thousand pounds. I think he would like to join me. He has said as much two or three times."

"Are you going to see him on that business?"

"I was."

"Don't do it," said Mrs. Little emphatically.

"Why not?" asked Aaron.

"Because he isn't the man for you—not if he had twenty thousand pounds."

"Because is no reason," replied Aaron Little.

"The extravagance of his wife is," was answered firmly.

"What do you know about her."

"Only what I have seen. I have called upon her two or three times, and have noticed the style in which her house is furnished. It is arrayed in palace attire compared with ours. And as for dress, it would take the interest of a little fortune to pay her milliner's and mantuamaker's bill. No, no, Aaron, Mr. Lawrence isn't your man, depend on it. He'd use up the ten thousand pounds in less than two years.

"Well, Betsey, that's pretty clear talk," said Mr. Little, taking a long breath. "I'm rather afraid, after what you say, that Mr. Lawrence is not my man. But what am I to do?" and his voice fell into a troubled tone. "I must have more capital, or—," Mr. Little paused.

"Or what?" His wife looked at him steadily, and without any signs of weak anxiety.

"Or I may become bankrupt."

"I'm sorry to hear you say that, Aaron," and Mrs. Little's voice trembled perceptibly. "But I'm glad you've told me. The new parlor carpet, of course, I shall not order."

"Oh, as to that, the amount it will cost can make no great difference," said Mr. Little. "The parlor does look shabby, and I know you've set your heart on a new carpet."

"Indeed, and it will make a difference then," replied the little woman in her decided way. "The last feather breaks the camel's back. Aaron Little shall never fail because of his wife's extravagance. I wouldn't have a new carpet now if it were offered to me at half price."

"You are a brave, true woman, Betsy," said Aaron, kissing his wife, in a glow of a new-born feeling of admiration.

"I hope that I shall be a true, brave wife," returned Mrs. Little, "willing always to help my husband, either in saving or in earning, as the case may be. But let us talk more about your affairs; let me see the trouble nearer. Must you have ten thousand pounds right away?"

"Oh, no, no; it is not so bad as that. I was only looking ahead, and seeking to provide the means for approaching payments. I don't want a partner so far as the business itself is concerned. I don't like partnerships; they are almost always accompanied with annoyances or danger. It was the money I was after; not the man."

"The money would come dearly at the price of the man, if you took Mr. Lawrence for a partner. At least that is my opinion. But I am glad to hear you say Aaron, that you are in no immediate danger. May not the storm be weathered by reefing sail as the sailors say."

"By reducing expenses?"

"Yes."

Mr. Little shook his head.

"Don't say no too quickly," replied the wife. "Let us go over the whole matter at home and at the store. Suppose one or two thousand pounds were saved in the year, what difference would it make?"

"Oh, if that were possible, which it is not, it would make a vast difference in the long run, but would hardly meet the difficulties that are approaching."

"Suppose you had five hundred pounds within the next two months, beyond what your business will give you?"

"That sum would make me safe for the two months, but where is the five hundred pounds to come from, Betsey?"

"Desperate remedies," replied the brave little woman in a resolute way. "I'm not afraid of the red flag."

"What do you mean by the red flag?"

"Let us sell off our furniture at auction, and put the money in your business. It won't bring less than five hundred pounds and it may bring more. My piano alone is worth nearly three hundred. We can board for a year or two, and when you get all right again, return to housekeeping."

"We won't try that yet, Betsy," said Mr. Little.

"But something must be done. The disease is threatening, and my first prescription will arrest its violence. I have something more to propose. It comes into my mind this instant; after breaking up we will go to mother's. You know she never wanted us to leave there. It won't cost us much over half what it does now, taking rent into the account. We will pay sister Annie something to take the care of little Eddie and Lizzie through the day, and I will go into your warehouse as chief clerk."

"Betsy! you're crazy."

"Not a bit of it, Aaron, but a sensible woman, as you will find before you're a year older, if you'll let me have my way. I don't like that Hobson, and never did, as you know. I don't believe he's a fair man. Let me take his place, and you will make a clear three hundred pounds a year; and, maybe, as much more."

"I can't think of it, Betsy. Let us wait awhile."

"You must think of it, and we won't wait awhile," replied the resolute wife. "What is right to be done is best done quickly. Is there not safety in my plan?"

"Yes, I think there is; but——"

"Then let us adopt it at once, and throw all buts overboard," or, she looked at him a little mischievously, "perhaps you would rather have some talk with Mr. Lawrence first?"

"Hang Mr. Lawrence!" ejaculated Aaron Little.

"Very well; there being no help in Mr. Lawrence, we will go to work to help ourselves. Self help, I've heard it said, is always the best help, and most to be depended on. We may know ourselves and trust ourselves; and that is a great deal more than we can say about other people. When shall we have the sale?"

"Not so fast, Betsy, not so fast. I haven't agreed to the sale yet. That would be to make a certain loss. Furniture sold at auction never realizes above half its cost."

"It would be a certain gain, Aaron, if it saved you from bankruptcy, with which, as I understand it, you are threatened."

"I think," said Aaron, we may get on without that. I like the idea of your coming into my warehouse and taking Hobson's place. All the money from retail sales passes through his hands, and he has it in his power, if not honest, to rob me seriously. I've not felt altogether easy in regard to him of late. Why, I can hardly tell. I've seen nothing wrong. But if you take his place three hundred pounds will be saved certainly."

"But if I have my house to keep," Mrs. Little answered to this, "how can I help you at the warehouse? The first thing in order is to get the house off my hands."

"Don't you think that Annie could be induced to come and live with us for a few months until we try this new experiment?"

"But the money, Aaron; the money this furniture would bring! That's what I am looking after. You want money now."

"Very true."

"Then let us hang out the red flag. Half way measures may only ruin everything. I know that mother will not let Annie leave home, so its no use to think of it. The red flag, Aaron—the red flag! Depend upon it, that's the first right thing to be done. Five or six hundred pounds in hand will make you feel like another person—give you courage, confidence and energy."

"You may be right Betsey; but I can't bear the thought of running out that red flag, of which you talk so lightly."

"Shall I say coward? Are you afraid to do what common prudence tells you is right?"

"I was afraid Betsey; but I am no longer faint-hearted. With such a brave little wife as you to stand by my side, I need not fear the world.

In a week from that day the red flag was hung out. When the auctioneer made up his accounts, he had in hand a little over eight hundred pounds, for which a check was filled out to the order of Aaron Little. It came into his hands just at the right moment, and made him feel, to use his own words, "as easy as an old shoe." One week later Mrs. Betsy Little took the place of Mr. Hobson, as chief manager and cash receiver in her husband's ware house. There were some few signs of rebellion among the clerks and shop-girls at the beginning; but Mrs. Betsy had a quick, steady eye, and a self-reliant manner, that caused her presence to be felt, and soon made everything subservient to her will. It was a remarkable fact, that at the close of the first week of her administration of affairs, the cash receipts were over thirty pounds in excess of the receipts of any week within the previous three months.

"Have we done more business than usual this week?" she asked of one clerk and another; and the uniform answer was "No."

"Then," said the lady to herself, "there's been foul play here. No wonder my husband was in trouble."

At the end of the next week the sales came up to the same average, and at the end of the third week were forty pounds better than before Mrs. Little undertook to manage the retail department. Whether there had been "foul play" or not Aaron Little could never fully determine; but he was in no doubt as to one thing, and that was the easy condition of the money market after the lapse of half a year.

For four or five months previous to Mrs. Little's administration of affairs he was on the street nearly half of his time during business hours, engaged in the work of money-raising; now his regular receipts had got in advance of his payments, so that his balance on the morning of each day was usually in excess of the notes to be lifted. Of course he could give more attention to business, and of course business increased and grew more profitable under the improved system. By the end of the year, to use his own words, he was "all right." Not so a neighbor of his, who, to get more capital, had taken Mr. Lawrence as a partner. Instead of bringing in ten thousand pounds, that "capitalist" was only able to put down three thousand; and before the end of the year he had drawn out six or seven thousand, and had given notes of the firm for as much more in payment of old obligations. A failure of the house followed as an inevitable result.

When the fact of the failure, and the cause which led to it, become known to Mr. Little, he remarked with a shrug:

"I am sorry for B——; but he should have told his wife."

"Of what?" asked the person to whom he addressed the remark.

"Of his want of more capital and intention to make a partner of Lawrence."

"What good would that have done?"

"It might have saved him from ruin, as it did me."

"You are mysterious, Little."

"Am I? Well, in plain words, a year ago I was hard up for money in my business, and thought of taking in Lawrence. I told my wife about it. She said, 'Don't do it.' And I didn't; for her 'Don't do it' was followed by suggestions as to his wife's extravagance that opened my eyes a little. I told her at the same time of my embarrassments, and she set her bright little head to work, and showed me the way to work out of them. Before his I always had a poor opinion of woman's wit in matters of business; but now I say to every man in trouble—'Tell your wife!'"

An Automatic Detective.

They are making a ticket punch at Colt's armory at Hartford for a firm in Buffalo, designed as a detective to be used on horse and steam cars. Whenever a ticket is purchased a spring-bell is rung, a number is registered on a hidden dial in a small, stout case like that of a watch, and the piece of card or number punched falls into a receptacle prepared for it, where it is kept until removed by the proper authorities. It is said to be a compact and curious piece of mechanism and tells its story as does the dial of a watch.

PARIS boasts of a machine which turns a rabbit-skin into a hat, with lining and trimming, in fifty minutes.

"CAN you tell me of what race of men Napoleon Bonaparte was descended?"

"Corse I can (Corsican).

"Will, why *don't* you?"

A NEW YORK belle proposes to appear at the Alexis ball illuminated by a crown of gas jets supplied from a reservoir concealed in her chignon.

THE Ocean Insurance Company of New Bedford has voted an assessment of 70 per cent. on its stock notes to meet the losses it has sustained by the whaling disasters, and referred the question of continuing business to a committee.

A FASHIONABLE lady, covered with jewelry, and having on a large bonnet and shawl, complained of the cold, and asked a Quaker what she should do to get warm. "I really don't know," said the Quaker, "unless thee put on another breast pin."

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazaar.]

CROCHETED AND KNITTED GARMENTS.

Breakfast shawls are now crocheted in Afghan or Tunisian stitch, as this firm stitch is not easily drawn out of shape. The ground is usually chinchilla wool; the border is embroidered, or is shaded scarlet or blue, and is edged with fringe. They cost from $4 50 to $8. Fringe is added this season to most crocheted garments. Ladies' sleeveless jackets for the house, and to be worn beneath cloaks, are crocheted of double zephyr, and shaped to the figure as prettily as any basque, fashioned by darts and side forms; price $4 50.

SLASHED SACQUES

for small children are of bright blue or chersy double zephyr, in Afghan stitch, with white border of single zephyr in shell stitch, price $3 25. Those for infants are of split zephyr. A soft, warm scarf, called the sea-foam scarf, is of white double zephyr, in knotted shell stitch, price $2 50. Smaller scarfs, for children, are in stocking stitch, twenty-four rows lengthwise of the scarf; these are $1.

EMBROIDERY.

Fine embroideries in wool and silk are now done in quarter stitch—that is, four small stitches in the place of one cross stitch. The purchaser then fills out the background with double cross stitch, oblong stitch, or some other simple stitch that is easily and quickly done, and is heavy enough to throw the fine work of the design into relief.

GOBELIN DESIGNS

in the faint tints of tapestry, require dark, rich, backgrounds. Beaded pieces, of white beads shaded to gray, and enlivened by a few black and gilt beads, are not new but are liked because they can have a background of any color to correspond with the color that prevails in the room. The long, loose satin stitch is showy, but frays easily.

THE PIECE DE RESISTANCE

with ladies given to embroidery, is a banner screen to place before the grate. Tropical flowers and fruits, with beautifully shaded leaves, are the designs for these. Sometimes they are framed as a picture, in bamboo or in gilt frames; but the latest fancy is for a standard of rosewood, ebony or gilt, from which the banner swings. The wooden standard costs from $7 50 to $15 00; large bamboo frames are $16 00.

A STRIPE FOR THE CENTER

of an Oriental chair is also a favorite piece of embroidery. These most sold have the design begun in cross stitch. They cost from $8 to $20, with zephyr wool furnished for completing them. Persian designs are admired for these chairs. Narrower stripes are sometimes added each side of the wide stripe. These cost from $4 to $16. Narrow bands for shawl straps, and long enough for bell ropes, cost from $2 25 to $4 00. For a sofa pillow are designs commenced in a cross stitch, with materials for finishing, costing from $2 to $15.

SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN

are worked on canvas, kid, cloth or velvet; for ladies are Persian designs on velvet. Lambrequin drapery for brackets is shown wrought in Egyptian designs of mummies and sphynixes, some costing $25. For rugs, sofa-pillows, bed and carriage-rugs. For chamber furniture there are towel racks and designs of shaded beads, costing $2 50; the wooden frame for the racks is from $1 to $5

GUIPURE AND POINT LACE WORK.

Ladies make at small expense many tasteful and pretty things of guipure net, such as ladies' covers for cushions, vestibule and window curtains formed of alternate blocks of Swiss muslin and net, pillow shams, coverlets, and infants' afghans, with colored quilted silk lining. There has been some difficulty in obtaining the materials, but they are now found at all the fancy stores. Squares of plain guipure net, with twenty-five or twenty-six stitches in a square, are sold for 15 cents.

POINT LACE

is much used for pillow slips, bureau covers, tidies, etc. The braid for making it costs from $1 to $1 25 a piece, measuring from twelve to eighteen yards. The linen thread necessary is like that used for guipure lace, and costs seven cents for a small ball, or fifty cents for a spool of 500 yards.

FURS.

Boas of fur are the fashionable choice this season, notwithstanding collars are far more comfortable. These boas vary in length from a mere neck-tie to those two yards long; a yard and a half or three-quarters is the favorite length. When made of fur having long fleece the boa is round, the shorter furs, such as mink and seal-skin, are usually flat boas.

THE NOVELTY THIS WINTER

is sets of silver or black fox. These are very rare, and as costly as Russian sable. The long fur is light gray, with occasionally a longer hair tipped with silver. It is as soft and downy as marabout feathers, and almost as perishable. A small muff of it costs $250. This fur is now prized above any other for trimming velvet cloaks. A border of fox fur half an inch wide on the leather side, making a trimming nearly three inches wide, as the fleece is long, costs from $10 to $12 dollars a yard.

EVENING SETS OF ERMINE

are small round muffs and very long boas, often more than two yards in length, wound round the neck. Fine sets cost from $45 to $55, according to the length of the boa. Very fine chinchilla sets are also worn on dressy occasions; price $50.

FUR SACQUES,

the most comfortable of all cloaks, are short this year, measuring from twenty-four to twenty-six inches, and are made quite loose below, or else slashed to give room for a bouffant tournure. The newest have bell-shaped sleeves (half-flowing), but the close coat sleeve is generally preferred. The sacque most in favor is of velvet-like fur seal, not in its natural wood brown color, but that dyed a dark marcon shade. These are often bordered with other furs; but plain, untrimmed sacques, handsomely fitted, are in best taste. $75 is the lowest price for a sacque of good, sound seal skin, and this will not be of the finest quality; handsomer qualities cost from $100 to $150.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Farm Work for November.

[From the Maryland Farmer.]

FATTENING HOGS.

Decidedly the most economical manner of fattening hogs is to feed them well before the severe cold weather sets in, as they fatten more readily, and require a less amount of food to produce a pound of flesh. We say, then commence to fatten early. Put the hogs in their pens as soon as the supply of acorns begins to fail, and feed them regularly with all the food that they can eat, but not to that excess which leads to waste. The best way is to feed a little at a time and often, and keep their sleeping apartment warm and dry, and fill the pen with litter, to be worked up into manure, changing the litter as frequently as may be found necessary.

PLOWING STIFF CLAYS.

On all farms where any of the fields have a stiff clay soil, and they are to be brought under cultivation the following spring, it is decidedly advisable to break them up in the autumn, and let the land lie in furrows, to be broken down and disintegrated by the winter frosts. The land will then turn out mellow in the spring, and the solubility of the fertilizing ingredients in the soil will be greatly increased. But no clay soil should be plowed in a wet state, and no sandy soil should be plowed at all if the raw soil to be left exposed through the winter.

STORING ROOTS.

Now is the time to store away roots. Collect them carefully, see that they are not bruised in the handling, and put them away in a dry but moderately cool place, where the frost cannot reach them.

CORN STALKS.

If these are used for rough fodder the best way to feed them is to crop the stalk in a cutting box, and mix with the chop a small quantity of corn meal or brown stuff. Moisten the chaff to make the meal or brown stuff adhere, and mix thoroughly with a shovel and a stout short stick.

MILCH COWS.

These ought to be warmly housed and well fed through the winter, if they are expected to keep up a fair supply of milk. Fed on dry provender they will soon fall off in their milk, and the milk-giving properties of the cow is to a certain extent injured. In addition to dry food, whether in a long state or chaffed, cows should have occasional messes of slops and a regular supply of roots, such as mangolds, wartzel, sugar beet, carrots and, more sparingly of turnips. The best roots are sugar beets and carrots, and with these and a good supply of chaffed hay, a fodder mixed with bran, the supply of milk will be kept up, and the health of the cow well maintained. They should of course be allowed a brief airing in moderate weather, have access to pure water, and a regular supply of salt.

YOUNG CATTLE.

If any farmer wishes to stunt his young cattle he has only to turn them adrift, exposed to wintry winds, and feed them on dry rough fodder. But if he wants them of thrifty and vigorous growth, and to turn out well and hearty in the spring, he must house and feed them with a fair supply of good food, but not so much as to make them gross and feverish. Good sheds, good beds, good water, chopped food mixed with a little bran, an occasional mess of cut roots, and an airing in mild weather, will keep the young stock in growing condition, and in perfect health.

WORKING ANIMALS.

These also should be treated. Fed less, indeed, in the stall than when at hard work, but supplied regularly with good nutritious food. Horses so kept are all the better for an occasional supply of carrots cut up and should be exercised carefully at times after long standing in the stalls.

SHEEP.

See that these have all the attention they require. To keep them well they should be housed in close sheds during the winter, the floors being strewed with straw or litter, frequently renewed, and occasionally sprinkled with plaster. Round the sheds feed boxes should be arranged, which should be regularly filled with hay or straw, and at intervals a small supply of grain should be furnished. There should also be a yard with a southern exposure for exercise, and rock salt should be kept for their use in boxes easy of access.

VARIETIES.

A NEW style of ornament for the hair are large beetles and butterflies made of gay colored velvet with wings of spangled mother of pearl and jewelled eyes. The effect by gas-light is very dazzling.

A MRS. GARDNER voted at Detroit during the recent election. Three other ladies tried to do likewise, but they were "Woodhulled" as they had not registered.

AT Indianapolis, a man was tried, convicted and sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. His counsel applied for a new trial, and it has just been granted; but, unfortunately, the prisoner has been dead a month.

A Clergymen at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has made a new departure in the matter of "hitching up" folks. He has swept away the old established rules of marrying for a fee, and announces that he shall hereafter marry by weight, charging four cents per pound for, the happy man, and two cents for the bride. The idea is a novel one.

A MOST singular occurrence recently occurred in Lawrence, Mass., at a grave. The deceased had for some time previous to his death kept a dog, who had been his constant companion, and even in death the faithful animal would not leave the side of the remains of his master for scarcely a moment. When the family left the house to go to the cemetery, the dog was shut up; but before the procession had reached the cemetery he made his escape and ran about, looking eagerly for his master. He was very much bewildered, and was finally taken into the carriage with his mistress. Arriving at the grave the poor brute crowded to the side of the grave and looked wistfully and mournfully at the casket as it was being lowered into the grave, and was about to jump in himself, when he was caught and held by a bystander. The scene is said to have been very touching.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

ALL reports to the contrary, the people of the South have given up the idea of raising tea. They say that GRANT and AKERMAN raise the devil so successfully, that it is a pity to interfere with them by following any decent or useful industry.

TWEED, MURPHY & Co stole about twelve millions of dollars, and the Democratic officials and citizens of New York at once took steps to punish them and have the principal thieves on the road to Sing Sing. Gov. SCOTT and his aids stole thirty millions in South Carolina, and GRANT and all his paid journals in the country are trying to get him out of the difficulty. This is the difference between the two parties.

WE would advise the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* to read the *Patriot's* editorials before telegraphing that some "new departure" looking toward some conservative Republican for the Democratic candidate for President, has been taken. The *Patriot* which reached this city at the same time the dispatch did, has a long and well considered article upon the subject, but all the conclusions of which are about as opposite to the correspondent's assumptions as they well could be.

ALAS for the Democracy! The *Evening Chronicle* says that it has no hope—"no color in its face." When such a profound political DANIEL as the *Chronicle* comes to judgment, there is no appeal. But we had thought that between condemning President GRANT for accepting gifts, and appointing the donors to office, and praising him as the most unsullied patriot on the earth—between declaring that he would never do so foul a crime as to inaugurate military rule, and patching up excuses for his unconstitutional acts of military despotism, it had not found time to take so accurate a diagnosis of the case of the Democracy. But we were mistaken.

THE principal objection urged by Democratic journals against President Grant is that he has traveled several thousand miles and mingled with the people since he was inaugurated.—*Gazette.*

Isn't that drawing rather mild. GRANT has travelled upwards of seventy thousand miles and been absent from his post five hundred and fourteen days, since he was inaugurated. We don't complain of that; in fact we rather like it as it gave an opportunity to many thousands of his constituents to see what a stupid owl he is. He did not advance in the estimation of any man who either saw or conversed with, on the contrary many hung their heads in shame that such a man should occupy the chair once occupied by WASHINGTON, MADISON and JEFFERSON.

THE result of the recent elections says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "but confirms us in our previously expressed views that THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, is our most available candidate for the Presidency." It concludes that:

He can carry Pennsylvania by a large majority. All intelligent men acquainted with the politics and with the condition of affairs there agree upon this. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and the Southern and Border States united with them, and certain to co-operate, will elect the next President. But Colonel Scott, in our judgement, can carry New York; especially after the October election in Pennsylvania is decided, as it will be, in our favor by the presentation of his name. One fact these election have decided beyond a reasonable doubt, viz.: Pennsylvania must name the man who is to run against Grant.

SOME one from Pittsburgh telegraphs the New York *Sun* that Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT declines to have anything to do with GRANT's administration because he "recoils from, bribery corruption and dishonesty" and "would in no way be connected with it." This prompts the *Commercial* to say that "in general terms we might with entire accuracy say that this is a gross perversion of the truth." Is not this a little rough on Mr. BRUNOT? Would the *Commercial* intimated that Mr. BRUNOT does not "recoil from bribery, corruption and dishonesty?" Perhaps no man in the country is more peculiarly the friend of the Red Man than Mr. BRUNOT, and perhaps no man as fully understands the vile corruptions of the Indian Bureau as he. These facts taken in connection with his declination of the Commissionership, and holding on to his independent position, is to say the least of it, very significant.

SOME of our cotemporaries, of which number the "*Picayune*" is one, are fearfully annoyed because a number of citizens in South Carolina have been dragged from their beds and thrust into loathsome prisons by the United States authorities. Is it an unusual thing for a citizen to be dragged from his home and put into a loathsome prison?—*New Orleans Republican (Rad.)*

The *Republican's* conundrum is easily answered. Under the military rule of GRANT it is a very usual occurrence.

OFF AGAIN.

The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday informs us that the President, Mrs. GRANT, and the children, all left by the 9 P. M. train last night for New York, to say good bye to Lieutenant FREDERICK DENT GRANT, who sails to-day from that port on the United States steamer Wabash, on his six months' junketing tour in Europe.

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

The *Missouri Republican* is certainly one of the best Democratic papers in the United States. It is conducted with surpassing talent, and it is, and deserves to be, an organ of tremendous influence. But in recommending the Democrats to make no nomination for President in 1872, we take leave to say that the *Republican* has committed a capital error. The Democratic party cannot afford to intermit united effort for a year, nor for a month, nor for a day. Although power is not ours yet, and although it may be withheld from us for some time to come, to us is entrusted the preservation and promulgation of the true principles of government, and the fires on our altars must never be suffered to die out. To us has been confided the duty of watching and warning the party in power, and of checking, as far as in us lies, their usurpations and their plunderings, and in resisting the general demoralization which their scandalous misgovernment has brought about, and would perpetuate.

It is the duty of the editors, the orators and the less prominent teachers of Democratic principles, to place candidates for all offices in the field,—to support them with spirit, and to marshal before the millions of young men who are born Democrats, the doctrines and arguments which caused their fathers to sustain the principles of Democracy. To ardent young Democrats, whether they may be leaders or followers, an animated canvass for a President is the poetry and romance of partizanship. It is during these political tournaments that the seeds of patriotic thoughts are sown, and lessons of wisdom and chapters of political history are furnished to those who in the next twenty years will constitute the majority of those who will act for society. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in a half-censorious spirit, remarked that "you can do what you will with the Americans if you will only let them vote once a year." The Englishman was right in saying that to vote is a sort of necessity with us, but it does not follow that we are more tractable and more easily misled because we vote frequently. On the contrary, it should make us more vigilant.

And why should we not set up a candidate for President in 1872? We are too many to tamely fold our arms and in sullen silence consent to let this GRANT, the most stupid and incapable of Presidents, be re-elected. We are nearly a match for our opponents in numerical force, even with the rascally countings of votes and the stuffings of ballot boxes, which has preserved Radical rule for the last few years. Why, then, should we say to the generous young men and to the elder soldiers of the party, "Be still, and let GRANT be unanimously re-elected."

The *Republican* thinks that the refusal of the Democrats to run a State ticket in Missouri, was the cause which enabled them to overthrow Radical power in that State. But the editor admits that the Democrats declined the contest from a conviction that the dominant party would not allow the people to elect [a state ticket], if nominated. That may be all true of Missouri, and the passive policy *may* have been the best for them at that time. But it would not answer in Pennsylvania. We have elected one Senator, an Auditor General and a Surveyor General, a Supreme Judge and majority of the Senate (last year) all since the war was begun, and we are only beaten now by the amount of the newly made negro vote!! It is plain then, that we of Pennsylvania cannot lay down our arms, nor even put them aside for the moment.

If you extinguish one party the other party will subdivide, is probably the axiom of the *Republican*. This has often happened, and *might* happen again if we retire from the field. But what is the prospect for that subdivision of Radicalism now? There is none whatever. The officeholders will surely take up GRANT, and no faction of the party, however galling GRANT'S stupid yoke may be, will take up a candidate against him. And our Democratic masses will become dispirited, and may wander away, or may become indifferent, and cannot be brought into line again, perhaps, at the bugle call. No! "Passivism" will not do. We enter our solemn protest against it. We present a more grateful alternative. Take a young man for a candidate, a new man in politics, who has incurred no enmities nor jealousies among the old leaders of either party. Put him into the field and make a rousing canvass. We have named the man—THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—and, our word for it, he can carry Pennsylvania. Let us not think of supinely giving up the contest. We can go into the battle with better hopes than we have had in the last ten years, and let us go in determined to triumph, instead of tacitly endorsing GRANT and all his relatives.

THE simultaneous appearance in the *Gazette* and *Commercial* of editorial on the Auditor General question, has a prepared look, and is meant to give notice to Governor GEARY to keep hands off, and let the present incumbent remain in office until next October. There are several political matters depending upon the action of the Auditor General, and it might suit the Governor, to have a gentlemen in that place of a complying nature. War to the knife has been declared against him, which will culminate during the coming session of the Legislature.

A CONSPIRACY.

Some days ago we referred to the fact that certain Radical politicians of this city had in contemplation a plan for preventing the voters of Pittsburgh from expressing their choice at the approaching city election. The plan is a simple one, and is to be carried out on the plan of the carpet-bag governments of the South. There being no Ku Klux here to raise a row about, the small pox is to be seized upon. Upon the pretense that the small pox is a dangerous epidemic in the city the usual voting places in the twenty-six different voting precincts are to be closed and entire vote of the city cast at City Hall.

This is the plan of the City Hall Ring, and we are assured by competent Radical authority that to-day or to-morrow, the Governor's order to that effect will be promulgated at the instance of the Ring. Even prominent Radicals and Radical office seekers do not hesitate to declare upon the streets, that such an arrangement would prevent Democrats, and those Republicans who are opposed to Mr. MORGAN and the regular city ticket, from voting. In fact this is the sole intention of the movement. Mr. MORGAN and his friends know that it is impossible for him to be elected upon a fair vote, but they are determined to elect him by all means, hence they go back among the musty law books of the State and find a statute nearly half a century old, by means of which the twelve thousand voters of Pittsburgh may be disfranchised, and the election of obnoxious men secured in advance.

When the law, under which this stupendous conspiracy is to be carried out, and passed there was perhaps a thousand votes in the entire city, or about as many as there is now in one of the larger wards. So far as we are able to learn, there was never an election held under the provisions of the law, nor could it accomplish any proper sanitary purpose. But even the pretext of an epidemic does not exist in Pittsburgh. The small-pox does not exist in a dangerous form, if at all in the vicinity of any of the polling places. To issue this order will not only have the effect of putting the city in the hands of an unscrupulous political Ring, the election of a man for Mayor whom two-thirds of the people oppose, perhaps precipitate a dangerous and bloody riot, but for a time destroy the business of the city.

There is no possible sort of an excuse for this movement on the part of Mr. MORGAN and his City Hall clique. Even were it approximately true that the small pox was epidemic, the packing together of ten or twelve thousand voters in a narrow, filthy street, would only have the effect of intensifying and spreading it. If it was necessary to take any precautions at the election to prevent the spread of the small pox, every intelligent man knows that it could more easily be accomplished by dividing the wards into three or four voting precincts each, so that large crowds should not be brought into contact, instead of consolidating the whole city and compelling large bodies of men to stand crowded together for several hours.

But it is not necessary to discuss this feature of the subject. The small pox is only trumped up as an excuse to put the city election in the hands of a single Election Board, who are to be the tools of the City Hall Ring. This is all there is about it. The managers boast that they have the Governor of the State, the Sheriff of the county, and the city Board of Health under their control, and intend to carry out their stupenduous scheme of fraud and outrage in spite of the protests of the people.

But we take this occasion to warn them in time. The people will right so unparalleled a wrong in a summary manner. Our people are law-abiding, but we warn these conspirators in time, that such a high handed outrage upon the ballot-box will likely be followed by a most terrible riot. There is no power in the city that can prevent it, if the attempt to carry out this conspiracy is persisted in. If there was no other reason why the Ring ticket should be defeated, this conspiracy alone should consign it to ignominious overthrow. It may be that the unanimous protests of the independent voters of the city may compel these men to forego their scheme, but they are not likely to give it up easily. They know that they dare not depend upon fair means for an election. Mr. MORGAN is the prime mover in this scheme for disfranchising the people of the city, and the setting up of a centralized election board in his own interest. This ought to make the vote of the city solid against him. If we have such things in the office-seeker; what shall we not have in the office-holder?

The people have no time to lose in this matter. The Ring politicians work silently, but they are not to be diverted from their purpose by ordinary obstacles. They have succeeded so well up to this time that they boast of their achievements, and Mr. MORGAN himself declares that the scheme is successful—that the entire city vote will be cast at City Hall. It does not take a prophet to tell what that means. It means that the Ring ticket will be counted in it spite of the voice of the people. The boast is already made that "Democrats will not be be permitted to vote."

GRANT to-day is excising more despotic power than any crowned head of Europe. There is no despot of Europe who dares to seize his subjects and thrust them into dungeons without first making accusation and proof of crime, and giving to the accused an opportunity to be heard.

CITY ELECTION.

The election of city officers new claims attention. A Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, Councilmen and Aldermen will have to be chosen in a few weeks. Mr. JAMES BLACKMORE will be supported by all opposed to the regular Radical and Ring nominee, Mr. MORGAN. When Mr. BLACKMORE was elected in 1867, he had a greater majority than his competitor had votes. He organized the police for the first time and preserved the peace of the city in a manner to extort the admiration of both parties. There was not a single murder during his administration, and but few affrays. The charge made in the *Commercial* "that he exhibited a willingness to play into the hands of the rowdy element" is untrue and unjust.

No exhibition of weakness or willingness to play into the hands of the rowdy element, was exhibited during his administration, to compare with that of his predecessor, when the President of the United States and other distinguished gentlemen visited our city, and were prevented from uttering a word in public to those who assembled to hear them. Among the principal disturbers of the peace upon that occasion was Mr. MORGAN, the present Republican candidate, and is a sufficient indication of what we might expect if he gets possession of the office of Chief Magistrate of this city. We have no assurance that such conduct would not be repeated, if any distinguished representative of the Democracy should happen to be invited to speak from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, or a public procession was deemed proper to testify regard for some individual who might be offensive to Mr. MORGAN. His past conduct, his present utterances of bitterness against Democrats, testify his unfitness for a place, where he would be governed by his prejudices, instead of the interests of the city at large. His malignity finds tongue especially against the foreign born, who might expect no consideration from him, if ever unfortunate enough to fall into his hands. Altogether, we consider him the most dangerous man who ever aspired to the office, and we believe the verdict of the people on the first Tuesday of December will accord with the assertion.

WOULDN'T LET HER.

MARY A. LELAND, of New York city, breaks out in a lengthy communication through the *Herald*, in consequence of being refused a vote. MARY may have have had a little lamb, but she has nothing of its disposition, if the following is a key to it:

We have, gentlemen, very generally arrived at the knowledge that sex is a crime, punishable by law. We are deprived of citizenship, taxed without representation, governed without our consent, not allowed a jury of our peers, and, in the language of '76, we say: "It is our right, it is our duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards to our future security, and women's heart to-day is ready to re-echo the words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death." Up to this time we have repaid your injustice and oppression with such caricatures and moral abortions as have made you blush with shame. We have given you sons and daughters, blind, deaf, dumb, deformed and idiotic. We have given you frail snowdrops, who dissolved at the first breath of miasma. All these protests against oppression you have looked upon as dispensations of Divine Providence, you will learn them to be the legitimate fruits of male domination.

Our secret service system reaches to every hearthstone; our bond of union is strong as truth; our signs and passwords defy masculine scrutiny; our communications are independent of the printed page.

We point you a safe passage from fancied to real security; from partial to complete republicanism; from oppression of one-half of the community to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the "Declaratory Act."

MARY A. LELAND.

Any individual of MARY'S make up should get what she wants, "liberty or death."

THE RIP VAN WINKLE OF POLITICS.

The *World* in a double leaded leader, upon the Democratic party, feels justified in stating that had its advice been taken in regard to Tammany in 1870, and in reference to Gen. BLAIR on the Presidential ticket, in 1868 it would have been infinitely better for the party, and says:

It seemed to us, at the time, a simple question of arithmetic. With the election returns of the preceding eight years before us, we might as easily have doubted that two and two are four, and not five, as to have doubted that the success of the Democratic party depended upon gaining accessions from its previous opponents.

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We trust that it may be instructed by its past errors, and not again blindly steer the ship against the same rock, upon which it was so foolishly wrecked in 1868. It is easy enough to be wise behind time; and nobody can doubt that the *World* correctly estimated the drift and tendency of things in the Presidential canvass of 1868, as well as in its vehement assaults on the Tammany Ring in 1870. We are sensible that it is ungracious and invidious, when things turn out badly, to say "I told you so;" and if nothing were depending in the future, we would willingly consign the past to oblivion. But the interests, nay, the existence, of the Democratic party is staked upon its recognition of the soundness of our former advice, and pursuing, while it is not yet too late, a liberal and progressive policy in accordance with the new and irreversible order of things consequent upon the late civil war. It will not do for the Democratic party to be any longer the Rip Van Winkle of politics.

THE *Chronicle* says that the Baltimore *American* claims that it was another journal that first mentioned THOS. A. SCOTT as a Presidential candidate. Well, it must admit that it didn't amount to much until THE POST took hold of the matter.

GOOD ADVICE.

Brother PAULEY of the Waynesburgh *Messenger* makes the following excellent suggestions. They should be accepted by every man that hopes to win success:

Let the Democratic papers of the State stop all their bickerings, reproaches and recriminations over the defeat of 1871, and direct all their energies to the accomplishment of certain triumph in 1872. Let us not in a spirit of jealousy and distrust of each other, throw down our arms and surrender to our ruthless opponents without an effort. There is nothing in the result of the late elections to justify our discouragement or surrender. True, all our Democratic hosts were not in column on the 10th ult., by fifty thousand; *but they were not in the ranks of the enemy.* They are now standing ready to join with us in the next great battle. Let us not again discourage or disgust them by contention and strife among ourselves. We can win the battle of 1872, and we owe it to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the race, that we should do so.

SEVERAL measures were proposed at the last session of Congress for the proposed new apportionment for members of that body, but no law was passed upon the subject. A full house consists of 243 members. Congress may increase the number so that no state will lose, but in this case the new and growing States will increase their membership. The Secretary of the Interior has, under present laws, a right to make the apportiontment when Congress fails in its duty. To do so he must divide the population of each State by the number representing the ratio of representation, which ratio is obtained by dividing the total population of the Union by the number of members of Congress, and giving to each State an extra member for largest fractions, so as to make up the number 243. Under this computation Missouri, Illinois and Texas would gain 2 members each, and Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin and California would gain one each. The New England States would each lose one, 6 in all, New York would lose 3, Ohio 2, and Kentucky and Pennsylvania 1 each.

THE United States Supreme Court at Washington has just decided an important question in insurance. The point is this: The Steamboat City of Norwich being insured by the Howard Insurance Company was run into by or collided with a schooner in such a manner as to cause her to take fire from the furnace and sink. The insurance company resisted, on the ground that the loss was occasioned by the collision and not by fire. The Court below instructed the jury that if upon the evidence they found that the boat would have continued to float so she could have been towed to a place of safety had the fire not occurred, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. The jury so found and the verdict was accordingly. The correctness of this ruling was sustained, Justice STRONG delivering the opinion of the Court.

WHILE we of this country have been suffering much from fire China and India have been visited by desolating floods which have done an enormous amount of damage. Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* says that after the partial subsidence of the great floods many human bodies were found floating about in the east plain, the distress of the inhabitants was great, and thousands of them would probably die for want of food. The banks of the Yung-ting River—an affluent of the Peiho—had burst and occasioned the mischief. Southern China also was suffering, and bodies of drowned persons were floating past Swatow. In India the City of Jounpore, containing over twenty-five thousand inhabitants, has been dissolved and borne away by the rising waters of the River Gumti. This disaster was accompanied, or rather preceded, by the deficient harvests, and the whole section of the country is in the deepest distress.

THE Columbia, (S. C.) *Phoenix* of the 7th reports that "a gentlemen from York, one of its best citizens, gives no very cheering account of the condition of things there. GRANT'S military rule bears heavily upon the spirits and business of the people. So in Spartanburg and elsewhere in the up country peaceful communities feel the blow that the Government acting upon base and malicious information, has inflicted upon our people. We repeat what we have before said—to be first plundered by SCOTT & Co., and then punished by GRANT & Co., is hard to bear."

A LETTER received in Washington from one of the members elect in Texas says that the Governor has refused to grant certificates of election of three of the four Democratic Congressmen elected last month. He has declared martial law in two counties of the State, and is on his way to Washington to induce the President to suspend the operations of the writ of *habeas corpus* in other portions of Texas. There is considerable feeling over his course, and the Legislature will probably pass resolutions appealing to the President not to take any such step. The local declaration of martial law has already been condemned by the same source.

FRED DOUGLASS has been nominated for the Assembly in Rochester as the Republican candidate. It is not probable that he will be elected. as the district is strongly Democratic—*New Haven Journal.*

And that probably accounts for his nomination by the Radicals.—*Norwich Adv.*

THE little error in the President's South Carolina Ku Klux proclamation arose from his thinking that marryin' meant union. His long residence in Illinois ought to have taught him better.—*World.*

RETURNS from all the towns in Mississippi show Democratic majorities. A telegram from Jackson reports that the Democrrts have gained fifty-two members of the House of Representatives.

THE Atlanta *Sun* gives the names of five wholesale firms who are moving from Charleston, S. C., to Atlanta, or establishing branches there. So much for the partisan war on South Carolina.

THE London *Daily News* gives, on good authority, a programme by which our continent is to be utilized more than heretofore in the interest of commerce. It says that three lines of telegraphic cable are about to be laid, under the direction of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. One will be from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to Midway Island, and thence to Yokohama, five thousand five hundred and seventy-three miles. Another will be from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Hakodadi, Japan, thence to Asiatic Russia, communicating with Possiette, which is already connected by telegraph with St. Petersburg. These two lines are estimated to required 13,707 miles of cable.—Lines from Honolulu to Australia will join San Francisco and Melbourne, touching at the Fiji Islands thence lines will reach New Caladonia and Brisbane, which is already connected with Melbourne, Adelaide and Fort Darwin on the north coast, and a contract has been already made for a line from that place to Java. Java is already in communication with India and Chiua. Thus, it is suggested, New York may soon become the world's clearing house for electric messages, the receiving house and distributor of the world's news.

A PITTSBURGH telegram to the N. Y. *Sun* says:

The only reason for Mr. Brunot's refusal to accept the position of Indian Commissioner is because he will not connect himself in any way, or commit himself to the policy of Grant's administration. He recoils from bribery, corruption and dishonesty, and that he would in no way be connected with it, is evidence by his own unblemished character and the high esteem in which he is held by all. Mr Brunot is peculiarly the friend of the Indian; and I have the best of reasons for saying that there is no position in the Government that he would as willingly and gladly accept as the one tendered him by President Grant. It would give him the opportunity to carry out the benevolent ambition of his life—the amelioration of the condition of the poor savages. But he would forego even this ambition sooner than connect himself with an Administration that is covered all over with corruption.

Radical papers please copy.

THE *World* has the following in regard to GRANT'S sand-stone stock speculation

It has been lately reported that Grant has written a letter to the President of the Seneca Stone Company, advising that his $24,000 worth of this stock be disposed of. This is not so. The true version of this affair is about as follows: A cautious local financier had an interview with Grant, and the President was urged that his owning stock in this Company was not only doing him great political injury but it was likely to indirectly affect the sale of the stone. The President was told that he must not actually dispose of his stock, but only to put it out of his hands in a formal way, and the result would be all the same. Grant assented to some such arrangement, and the public have been given to understand that the Presidential stock is for sale. On last Friday Grant was joked about his connection with Seneca in Cabinet meeting, and it is asserted that he did not take the badgering at all quietly.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that the Postmaster General will, in his annual report, recommend the adoption of the postal-telegraph system. He had better go further, while he is about it, and advise the General Government to take possession of all the railroads of the country. After the accomplishment of these two mighty reforms, there would be nothing to hinder the government from taking possession of every other business, and reducing corporations and individuals, as well as State municipalities, to the condition of mere wheels and levers in the big imperial machine.—*Chicago Times.*

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

If we supposed the Democracy could, by their unaided strength, elect a President in 1872, our choice, above all others, would be George H. Pendleton. He would adorn and dignify the position in a manner worthy of our earlier Presidents. He was the people's choice in 1868, but was cheated out of the nomination by the New York thieves. But although we consider him the strongest of our Democratic leaders, he could not, we fear, poli the outside vote which alone can give success the coming year. He has not the immense strength of Colonel Scott in Pennsylvania, which State will decide the election.

MORE large diamonds have been imported into England from South Africa in two years than from all the diamond fields of the world in the last century. The finds in one week lately numbered 350, aggregating 1,500 carats. A correspondent at Du Tait's Pau, or Uniontown as the town has been named, sends an interesting account of the extraordinary finds of several of his acquaintances, and of the general prosperity of the South Afric an claims.

THE N. Y. *Standard*, Radical, says:

We hope Horatio Seymour will contest the seat of Tom Fields. It can be proved that Mr. Fields was not legally elected. We want to see Mr. Seymour in the Assembly, not only because he is the choice of the people of the Nineteenth District, but because we need the experience of a stateman so honest and pure.

Is Such a Man Fit to Rule?

With a madness that will yet punish its authors, Congress has confided to President Grant the terrible despotic power of proclaiming martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in whatever part of the country he pleases.

On the 17th of October last the President exercised this enormous and most dangerous authority by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina, Marion county being one of the among the nine; and now, on Friday last, the 3d of November, he issues another proclamation, exempting Marion county from the operation of this despotic measure, and subjecting Union county to it instead of Marion!

It is well understood that in the original proclamation General Grant included Marion county by mistake. Whoever prepared the measure intended to put the thumb-screws upon Union county, and to leave Marion undisturbed; but some ignorant copyist drafted the instrument, and the stolid President signed it and published it without perceiving the blunder; and the second proclamation is published to correct this error.

Is such a bungler fit to be President? And ought such tyrannical power to be intrusted to any man in a free country.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BETHROTHED.

I have a secret, a secret—
A secret I dare not tell.
Not even to you, my deer little pet,
Though I know you would keep it well!
'Tis a tale with an ancient meaning,
A song with an old refrain,
A rhyme which the marvellous soul of man
Sings once—and never again.

The manifold voices of evening
Are echoing round me here—
The sigh of the waves and the laugh of the leaves,
And the moan of the autumn air;
But the laugh, and the sigh, and the moaning,
Have a meaning you cannot know—
And I catch a solemn undertone
In their rythmic ebb and flow.

Two tides of the infinite ocean
That chafeth the shores of Time—
Two waves of the passionate sea of Life
Have mingled their wonderous rhyme,
And the holy strain goes echoing up
To the peaceful courts above;
And the song is a song with an old refrain,
And the rhyme is the rhyme of love.

And loving him ever and always,
And holding him close to my heart—
The world may go on in the ceaseless march,
Time's billows may heave and dart—
We two shall walk Life's twilight fields
In paths by the angels trod,
Till all wars cease in the infinite peace
That crowns the sons of God.

What Grace Greenwood Thinks of the Mormon Women.

You hear a good deal about that "cross" from both Mormon husband and wives, but you only see the shadow of it in the faces of the women. I do not mean to intimate that they all look decidedly unhappy. There is rather in their faces a quiet, baffling, negative, abnegative expression, which certainly is as far from happy content as it is from desperate rebellion. Naturally, they are more alive to the outside pressure of public opinion, more sensitive to the obloquy and ostracism which their position provokes than men. Patient and passive as they seem, they feel these things keenly—the more intelligent among them, at least—and though upheld by a sincere, devout faith in this strange delusion, they have toward strangers a peculiar air of reticence, of mistrust, almost of repulsion. I do not wonder at it—their hospitality and confidence have often been abused—they have been intruded upon by impertinent interviewers, and their reluctant answers to persistent questioning published abroad with startling additions and dramatic embellishments. Those I have met appear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress and modest in demeanor. What saddens me is their air of extreme quietude, retirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this world. I am told that the wives of even the highest Mormon dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even a first wife of a wealthy saint betrays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An investment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a woman. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's religious faith and zeal appealed to, but her magnanimity toward her sister woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weakness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. But there is some sorry comfort in the thought that for these poor polygamous wives there is no wearing uncertainty, no feverish anxiety—that they are spared the bitterest pain of jealousy, the vague nightmare torture of suspicion, the grief and horror of the final discovery, the derce sense of treachery and deception. They know the worst. Perhaps it is the "dead certainty" that gives them the peculiar cold, still look I have referred to. As the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders of the church, and prominent, well-to-do citizens, I must say that they look remarkably care-free, and even jolly under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has somewhere the expression, "O, three times and four times happy!" Well, that is the way they look.

A Man Who Preferred Death to Marriage.

Professor Flory, of Plattsburgh, committed suicide a day or two since. The Burlington Free Press gives the following particulars of the affair:

"Professor Flory was to have been married to a Miss Scribner, from Beekmantown, but, as the story is reported, he repented of the engagement, and on Sunday last went to the lake to drown himself, but as it appeared did not. Tuesday he became intoxicated in the early part of the day, and at noon was carried home from Witherell's and a doctor called, who gave him some medicine to quiet him. About the middle of the afternoon, Mr. Scribner, his wife, and Flory's intended, called at the house to see him, and the doctor told them they could not see him as he was sick, but they insisted on seeing him, and went into the house. Flory hearing them jumped up and ran down stairs into the basement, where there is a family living, and told the man to go up stairs and tell Scribner that he had gone. He did so, and hurried back and found that Flory had left. He went immediately in search of him, and found him hanging by the neck, dead, in the barn. He at once called assistance and cut him down, but life was extinct. His untimely death has cast a sad gloom over the entire village, as he was a man greatly respected by all, and the last person who was expected to commit such a rash act. There are some dark rumors in circulation regarding the cause for the terrible act, and the facts will no doubt be brought out at the inquest."

Pork-Packing in Louisville.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 4th inst., gives the annexed concerning the opening of the pork packing season in that city. There are thirteen firms in the city engaged in this business. Six have commenced killing up to this time. The season begins a very little later than usual, owing to the weather, and the latter now is not favorable for operations in this line;

"But the prospects are good for a larger business this season than the last. It is estimated that if the calculations of the pork men turn out correct, about three hundred thousand hogs will be killed in Louisville before the season closes. There were only about two hundred and forty thousand slaughtered here last year. The packers of Louisville are now paying more for hogs than is being paid at any other point. Prices here range from 4 to 4½. One gentleman bought several lots yesterday at 4¼ and a fine lot for 4½, and others are purchasing at the same figures. The pork business here differs from that of other places in the fact that there are no rib sides put up here. Rib sides are those in which, the backbone of the hog being cut in two lenthwise, half is left on each side. There is no market here for these rib sides, and therefore the only brands prepared are those known as clear rib and clear sides."

A Dog Story from Truthful Boston.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Mr. Edward Watts, a well know citizen residing at No. 23 Harvard street, tells a very remarkable story about a pair of English bull terriers that he owns and prizes very highly. He says, and officer Coombs, of the Fourth Station vouches for the truth of the story, that one day last week he had occasion to go from his house to Portland street, a good mile, for the purpose of paying a small bill. Arriving at Portland street with the dogs, he met the man he wished to see, on the sidewalk, and there paid the bill, at the time dropping a twenty dollar bill on the curbstone, though he knew nothing about it till his arrival home, some two hours afterward, and after calling at several places on his way home. Finding this twenty dollar bill gone, he took his dogs and started back, calling at the places he visited on his way home. On reaching Sudbury street he called his dog Jess, showed him a twenty dollar bill, looked about on the great as if hunting for it, and told the dog to "smell it out." The dog then started off with his nose to the ground in front of his master, and pushing round into Portland street, where they had been before, and where the bill was paid, he stopped, poked about the dirt with his nose and in a few minutes ran up to his master with the lost twenty dollar bill in his mouth. That looks like a very tough story, but if truthful men are to be believed then is this story true.

Singular Scene in a Graveyard.

About a week ago a man in Troy, New York, applied to the Mount Ida Cemetery and requested a grave to be dug, to be ready on the following day. The instructions were heeded, and at the time appointed the funeral cortege arrived at the "home of the dead." The corpse was contained in an elaborate coffin lined with white satin, on the outside of which was the usual inscription of birth and death. The ceremony was performed, and the mourners wended their way homeward. A head-board was placed at the grave, on which appeared the following inscription: "Our little adopted child." A day or two subsequently the Superintendent of the cemetery, having his suspicion excited had the grave opened, and on raising the coffin-lid the body of a dog was found calmly reposing in death. The unsentimental Superintendent had the coffin and "our little adopted child" pitched into the creek.

Saved Her Baby.

(From the Green Bay Courant.)

A citizen of Green Bay who passed the fire at Peshtigo, and saved himself and a woman and some children he happened to meet, by getting on a low spot of ground or in a ditch, and covering them over with wet blankets, tells this story:

They had got well covered up in this burrow, when a half frantic woman rushed along with a great bundle in her arms. She had been well dressed, but her clothes were half burned off. She stopped and deposited her bundle, which consisted of a child and a lot of clothing, and then shrieked "Great God, where is my baby!" At this the narrator sprang up, and saw, a few rods off, a baby in its night clothes lying on the road and kicking up its heels in great glee, while a billow of flame rolled over it, striking the ground beyond, and leaving the baby in the center of a complete arch of fire. The baby had slid out of the bundle, unperceived by the mother in her haste. He immediately sprang for the child, and with difficulty rescued it. It is no wonder that the mother fainted when she secured the child.

The Gypsy Parliament.

The Gypsy parliament, which meets once in every seven years, and consists of delegates from all the countries of Europe, is expected to assemble soon near Cronstadt in Germany. The King of this nomadic race is one Joseph Reinhard, who has reached the venerable age of 98 years. He has had seven wives, and is the father of 45 children. Our American idea of the whole Gypsy tribe is rather unfavorable. They are regarded generally as a set of horse and children stealers, as few in numbers, and without organization or government. In fact, there are no real Gypsies in this country. But we find that there are in Spain about 40,000, in England more than 18,000, while Austria has 97,000, and Moldavia and Wallachia are the chosen homes of nearly 200,000 more. Their religion is the subject of much unsatisfactory discussion. Perhaps the Hindoo saying, "There are seventy-two religions and a half in the world," the half being the religion of the Jnats (or Gypsies), comes as near the truth as any.

How He Did It.

A certain burglar, not to mention names for fear of giving offence, on being taken to Sing Sing prison was asked what was his profession? "A bank clerk," said he. He then told the following story to illustrate how he obtained his profession. The method is certainly ingenious, though not to be recommended for general adoption:

"I was watching a country bank for some little time, and I noticed that the paying teller wore a striped coat and straw hat. The clerks left the bank at about one o'clock for dinner. I got a straw hat and a striped coat, and for several days took my seat on the steps of the bank. One day I saw my opportunity. The paying teller and most of the clerks went out. I went in, pulled off my hat and coat, hung them up where I had seen the teller hang his, and went around to the desk. The books were open and here and there were piles of bills. I went to work at the books and made the most remarkable entries ever recorded in the books of any bank in this world or any other. I pocketed the bills, one after another, and putting on my coat and hat, I went on my way fifteen thousand dollars better off than ever I was before."

A Funny Mistake.

A Sacramento lady found herself under suspicion of larceny the other day under rather peculiar circumstances. She was riding in a crowded railway car and occupied a seat with another lady passenger. Like a great many other women of the present day, she wore curls—her own hair, of course, but it wasn't fastened on strictly according to nature's programme. By-and-by, as the train jolted along, she felt something falling about her face and neck, and in a second it flashed across her brain that her curls had become detatched. The predicament was a shocking one, but she endeavored to save herself as much as possible by quietly passing the capillary ornaments into her pocket, thanking her stars that she was almost at her destination. At the station she hastened to the dressing-room to repair damages to her toilet, when behold! the mirror reflected back the fact that her curls were in their proper position, and an examination of those in her pocket showed that they were not hers, but of a different color, and belonging to the lady who sat by her side in the car.

A BEAUTIFUL love song is the following, by Samuel Colderidge Mercer, warbling exquisitely of the charms and virtues of one of Louisville's fairest daughters.

TO SUE.

How wearisome and lonely
Our little life would be
If woman's star were wanting
To guide us o'er the sea.
But when its beams resplendent
Upon the wanderer smile,
He glides o'er summer billows,
Or rests by tropic isle.

When summer friends have vanished,
Her heart beats true and warm,
Her love o'erspans life's sorrows,
As rainbows span the storm.
As fervently and freely
She pours her love untold,
As roses pour their fragrance
From urns of flame or gold.

So here's a health to woman,
The tender, pure and true,
We toast them all, the world around,
And deepest drink to Sue!
Bright star of cloudless morning,
Pure pearl of ocean stream,
The loveliest form that ever charmed
The poet's fleeting dream.

A BOOK ON UMBRELLAS.

An Official Record for Eighty-six Years.

Books on all sorts of queer subjects being the order of the day, it is not out of order to have one devoted to umbrellas. The English Commissioners of Patents have just printed a volume of "Abridgements of Specifications relating to Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Sticks," covering a period of eighty-six years, from 1780 to 1866, and containing a great amount of curious information—information, too, that is valuable as well as odd, for it is altogether official. One of the London literary journals revives a good old story in connection with this book as follows;

Towards the close of his nineteen years of splendid watchfulness in London, when bailiffs incessantly watched the doors or Gore House and a certain dwelling in a modest terrace, a little lower down the road, Alfred Count D'Orsay gave utterance to a memorable sentiment. In reply to a prudent friend, who vainly tried to dissuade him from ordering a new carriage that he did not need and could not pay for, the last of the dandies declared that as long as he lived whatever he used should be the best of its kind. When he could no longer drive the best carriage, he would carry the best umbrella in town. The prudent friend was set aside with a smile, and in another year the beau had retired to his native land, and entered on the last stage of his career.

True to his word, when he could not keep a perfect carriage, he had made himself the owner of a faultless "gingham," and he went to his artistic grave at Chambourcy leaning on the daintiest umbrella that could be found in Paris. The paraplui that alternately aided the tottering steps and shaded the wan features of the fading Count was the newest specimen of a contrivance whose story is almost co-extensive with that of civilization.

Umbrellas have a pedigree of venerable antiquity. Their effigies may be found on sacred sculptures, in the ruins of palaces and temples; their mysterious powers are commemorated in the adornment of antique vases and the traditions of superstitious faiths. In the fifth incarnation of Nishu, when the god went down into hell, he bore in his hand the same implement that we use as defence against sun and rain.

In like manner an old bas-relief represents Dionysis descending into the infernal regions, having a specimen of the same ingenious contrivance, and from time immemorial the right to bear a single umbrella has been a distinction in eastern lands. To this day, to be the lord of many umbrellas is to be a sublime personage.

Though a drawing preserved in the Harleian Mauscripts represents an Anglo-Saxon fop of high degree taking the air under an umbrella, made with rips and a sloping handle, which is held over his head by his body-servant. The general use of the umbrella in England may be said to have commenced no earlier than the eighteenth century.

In James the First's time, the majority of the women no less than the men scorned to screen themselves from the sun and wind with the little "umbrellaes" made of leather, "something answerable to the form of a little canopy and hooped in the inside with divers little wooden hoops that extends the umbrella in a pretty large compasse"—which Thomas Coryat, in his "Crudities," ridiculed as the absurdest contrivance of fanciful Italians.

The amount of ingenuity expended during the last eighty or ninety years on improving the umbrella is illustrated by the fact that this collection of Abridgements of Specifications contains abstracts of 292 English patents, the earliest of which was granted in October, 1786, and the latest in July, 1861.

Some of these patents are for walking sticks not furnished with drapery, and many of them refer only to improvements, or proposals for the improvement of one or more of the subordinate parts of the mechanism of the umbrella, such as ribs, tips, handles, ferules, notches' springs. But the majority of the specifications are of contrivances affecting the umbrella's general design or principal materials. Some of the schemes are very faithful; but the entire collection is an entertaining exhibition of human ingenuity acting on a trifling matter of convenience.

Whoever wishes for an umbrella so fashioned that its silk may be shut up within the stick, may have his desire by buying a "rhabdoskidopheros." The warlike citizen is provided by another invention in 1808, with an implement that may be used at will to ward off rain or kill a foe; for it may "be shut up in its case, to be used as a defensive weapon, by having a spear attached which is prevented from running into the stick when used, by a spring."

For the benefit of umbrella bearers, whose blood circulates sluggishly, and whose hands are liable to suffer from cold, another man invented an umbrella handle with sockets to hold heating substances.

Ladies who like to have the latest and best information about the time of day, may have sun-dials fitted in the handles of their sunshades by a patent process.

Three varieties of pipe stick, to be used as a walking staff on the umbrella, have been devised for the happiness of smokers. The pedestrian who likes to shoot wild birds and be armed against a capricious climate, may have an umbrella fixed on a needle-gun cane. Still another of the latest contrivances is a patent "mode of inserting glass or other transparent plates in the fabric of umbrellas."

THE question of "female labor" has met with a practical solution in the cutlery manufacturing districts of Thuringia. The women polish the blades and carve the handles, the daughter often seizing a hammer to aid her father at the anvil. A family of eight can turn out about 30 dozen knives a week, receiving 23½ cents per dozen, furnishing the material at that! In spite of this meager pay, the people are contented. The forge is usually placed on the ground floor, the polishing and carving being done in an apartment overhead.

An Oil City Merchant Buys a Velocipede.

At the recent sale of the Imperial effects at the Tuilleries we find the following mention:

This table linen was manufactured in the North of Ireland. The largest cloths fetched in proportion to their value, less than the breakfast luncheon and small dinner services of the Bee set. Three that were over thirty-two yards long brought 570 francs, 620 francs and 637 francs each. A lot of two table cloths, eight yards in length, and three dozen napkins were purchased at the high price of 798 francs by a young English gentleman. Agents of the ex-Emperor had instructions to buy for him all the Bee sets that were going cheap. They obtained for him some of the banqueting table cloths, but did not buy in any of the others. A lady of rank and fortune, who was connected with the dispersed Court, spent nearly 7,000 francs in Bee services, which she intends to present to the ex-Empress.

The Prince Imperial's bed-linen was hotly contested by searchers after relics. A dozen plain pillow-cases, made to fit small pillows—wedge shaped, I presume, from the long triangular gussets in the sides, and a broad overlapping hem at the top—were sold for 135 francs. Half a dozen bolster-cases to match, fetched a larger sum. They were all rotten an many neatly darned. The English lady who is now the happy possessor of them was all the better pleased because the repairs and marks of frequent washing afforded her a presumption that her weapons must have come in direct contact with "the little Prince's head." Half a dozen pair of Union linen sheets, belonging to the Compiegne lot, were bought by an admirer, I suppose, of the fallen dynasty, for more than £10. The servant's sheeting sold very high, the highest bidders being of coure English. M. Escribe, fearing that to-day's run of luck was too good to last, continued the sale over three-quarters of an hour over the time at which his hammer usually ceases to operate. The utmost difficulty was experienced by the purchasers in carrying away their weighty packs of household linen.

The Prince Imperial's toys and school room belongings have been all disposed of. It was hardly fair to bring his effects to the hammer. Many valuable objects presented to him during the sunshine of his sire's prosperity were—I am at a loss to think on what pretext—lumped up in the civil list property. A velocipede, very elegantly constructed, and with silver mounting, said to have been the one presented to the Prince Imperial by Alphonse of Spain, was bought by a wealthy petroleum merchant from Oil City. This purchaser intends to place the velocipede under a glass case upon his drawing-room chimney piece, as a "reminder to his sons that richer men than ile-strikers can bust up." Few of the playthings of early boyhood were produced.

The Famine in Persia.

The following account of the famine in Persia is taken from a statement made at a public meeting recently held in London to raise money for the relief of the sufferers:

"The lamentable famine now raging in Persia, and threatening to carry off hundreds of thousands of the scanty population of that extensive kingdom, has been caused by the unparalleled drought which has prevailed throughout the country during the last three years.

"In an era far exceeding that of Great Britain and France together, no river of any importance exists, and the quantity of rain in the spring and summer is insignificant. In ordinary years, however, the fall of snow between November and March is considerable. It thickly covers the huge mountain ranges which intersect Persia, and as it melts in the spring and summer it fills the watercourses and small canals from which the peasants irrigate their crops. The soil in the valleys is naturally fertile, and a little labor insures a large harvest if only the winter snowfall has been abundant. This, unhappily, has for the last two or three years been singularly wanting; the springs, watercourses, and rivulets have been completely dried up, the corn sown over and over again has been wasted, the supplies in the country have been exhausted, and famine, with disease in its train, is now rapidly doing its deadly work."

"The population of Persia has recently been estimated at about four millions, a large proportion of whom are Eelyauts, wandering tribes, who correspond to the Bedaween of Arabia and Mesopotamia. These Eelyauts principally inhabit the southern and eastern parts of the empire, where the drought has been most severe. Their means of subsistence depend mainly on their flocks and herds, perished, owing to the total want of grass on the mountain slopes and in the valleys. The most pitiful destitution and the most appalling mortality are the results. The towns have suffered scarcely less. At Bushire, where relief is most easily afforded, and where much has been done under the auspices of the British Resident, deaths by starvation are of daily occurrence. It is reported that the population of Kazeroon, lately estimated at ten thousand, has fallen during these days of visitation to one fifth that number; that in round numbers some four thousand have died of famine since this time last year, and a like number have fled the place. A similar condition of affairs exists at Shiraz, Koomesheh, and more or less all over the large provinces of Kirman and Khorassan, while even in the less afflicted northern districts the most lamentable distress prevails. It is reported that in the city of Ispahan alone no less than twelve thousand people have died of want, and more than double that number in the province. No material improvement can be looked for until next spring.

The Lex Talionis.

A school ma'am in England has lately been brought before a magistrate on the extraordinary charge of biting one of her pupils on a part of his person which it is unnecessary to specify, further than to mention that, in consequence of the injuries thus inflicted, the little fellow was subjected for several days to considerable inconvenience in sitting. In defense she stated that she had previously tried all other remedies in vain. He was a confirmed biter, and having caned him to no purpose before, both over the corduroys and under them, she was driven to the extremty of resorting to the Christian principe of "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye," on his biting in that locality one of the young ladies of the establishment. She had previously even "toe'd" him—an operation which she explained meant causing him to take hold of his toes, with knees unbent, and then laying on heartily on the prominence which chanced to be uppermost—but all in vain; he was so incorrigible as to threaten the ruin of her establishment. The old lady, who was remarkably voluble, went on to say that she "did nothing which she would object to be done to;" but the magistrate, amid roars of laughter, informed her that he should decline resorting to the *Lex Talionis*, and inflict a fine of forty shillings or a week's imprisonment instead. The fine was paid.

THE BROOK.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

"O I am tired!" said the brook complaining,
"I fain would stop a little while to rest;
The clouds would weary were they always raining,
The bird, if she forever built her nest!

The stars withdraw from heaven and cease their shining,
The sun himself, drops down into the west,
I fain would stop," the brook kept on repining,
"And catch my breath, and be an instant blessed.

All day a voice calls, Follow, dearest follow,"
And tolling on, I seek to reach the goal,
Nor pause to list to yonder happy swallow,
Telling in song the secret of his soul."

"O foolish brook!" the wind blew, in replying,
"Am I not always with you on the wing?
Cease your fond mourning, cease your weary sighing,
And thank your stars for such companioning!"

The sun came up across the silver dawning,
And hung a golden flame against the sky;
He dallied not to drink the dews of morning,
And when the night fell; lo! the brook was dry!

At rest! at rest! no more of toil unceasing;
No watering of the roots of shrub or tree;
No hoarding from the rain, still increasing,
To lose itself, at last, within the sea!

(Our Young Folks for November.

White Man Turning Black.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

The following will be regarded as one of the most eccentric freaks of nature, if it be a freak at all: A gentleman about twenty-fives years of age, ruddy complexion and curly red hair, who had an intractable and painful ulcer on the left arm, resisting all previous modes of treatment, yielded to the request of trying the effect of transplanting a piece of skin to the ulcer from another person. The ulcer was prepared in the usual manner by his physician, and a bit of skin about an inch square was taken from the arm of a fine healthy negro man and immediately spread over the ugly ulcer and then carefully dressed and bandaged. The skin transplantation had the desired effect. Healthy granulation sprang up, and the unsightly ulcer soon healed. A few months afterwards he went to his physician and told him that ever since the sore healed the black skin commenced to spread and it was increasing. About one-third of his arm was completely negroed. The doctor himself is alarmed. The high probability is that the whole skin of this white man will become negro. This is a new thing under the sun. It would be rather difficult to explain the physological process which takes place to bring about such a skin change as this. The problem is, how can the coloring matter of the skin be so radically changed? and how is this pigment change propagated? It is certain that the law of capiliary attraction plays no insignificant part in the spreading process. Grafting pears on an apple tree has communicated to the apples a pear taste.

A Prince and His Bride Spend Their Wedding Night in a Lock-Up.

A foreign correspondent informs us that the Prince de Polignac recently married Mlle. de Bagneux. The newly married pair set out on their way to Dieppe, where they intended to spend their honeymoon. On arriving at Rouen they found that the train would not leave for Dieppe for two hours, and decided to go to Havre instead. On their arrival their passports were demanded. But unfortunately for the lovers, none were forthcoming. The bridegroom gave his name and title and the bride wept, but all to no purpose. They were looked upon as imposters, and marched off by a policeman to headquarters. At length by their united entreaties, the police superintendent was induced to send a telegram to the bride's father: "A man calling himself Prince de Polignac, just arrested at Havre, says he is your son-in-law. Is that the case?" Very soon an answer was returned: "The man must be an imposter. My daughter and son-in-law have gone to Diappe." Of course after such a confirmation of the suspicions against them there was no hope of a retrieve, for that night at least. The "happy pair" were actually carried off to the lock-up, where they had to spend their wedding night. It was not until the following day that they succeeded in establishing their identity.

A New Phase of the Woman Question.

The Iowa State Register puts it thus:

"Miss Jennie Swinney *was* postmistress at Blairstown. But the other day she got married, and then there was no Jennie Swinney any more. Losing her name she lost her office, and a widow lady, named French, has been appointed in her place. This suggests an inquiry: Supposing some of the young unmarried women elected County Superintendents in Iowa this fall should get married during their official term, would they marry themselves out of office? If the people of a county elected Miss Mary Smith Superintendent, would she, as Mrs. Mary Jones—John Jones' wife—be competent to continue in the position? If so, and she should sign her new name, how would it be legalized? It would look as though Mary, when she said yes to John and the minister, would have to say good-by, office. It may be we shall have a practical test whether a girl will love an office best or a man."

The Two Great Tunnels.

The following statement of the dimensions, cost, etc., of the two great tunnels of the world is interesting:

Mont Cenis Tunnel—Length, 12,236 meters, or nearly 8 miles; width, 26 feet 8 inches; height, 20 feet; cost $13,000,000; time occupied in construction, 9 years; number of men employed, about 2,000.

Hoosac Tunnel—Length, 26,061 feet, or about 4 3-4 miles; 24 feet wide; 21 feet high, cost about $9,000,000; time of construction, when completed, nearly 20 years; number of workmen employed, about 700 at present, but much less during most of the time the work has been prosecuted.

The chief engineering difficulties attending the construction of the Hoosac tunnel have been overcome, and the amount of progress in a given time can now be so accurately predicted that the engineers and the contractors have no doubt that the work will be completed before the 15th of March, 1874, the date named in the contract.

HAVING read an unfavorable notice in Le Figaro, Mlle. Hisson hired a hack and ordered the driver to take her to the door of Le Figaro's musical critic (M. Jouvin). She sent up for him. "A lady whom he does not know wishes to speak to him." M. Touvin went down stairs and found waiting at his garden gate a fury, who bawled, "Do you recoguize me?" M. Jouvin is one of the most near-sighted men in Paris, and he would probably have been obliged to say no had he not recognized M'lle. Hisson's voice. She continued: "You are a blackguard! You have killed me. Had I given you money you would have praised me. I don't know what keeps me from boxing your ears." M. Jouvin quietly replied: "Your good sense." These words were scarcely out of his mouth when Mlle. Hisson sprang towards him with clenched fists. He seized her hands, held her tightly and said: "You must be crazy to act in this way, for, box as well as you may, good boxing will not give you good talents as a songstress." More angry than ever she returned to the hack, screamed to M. Jouvin, "Consider your ears boxed," and ordered the driver to take her home.—Paris Cor.

VARIETIES.

MANSARD roofs are said to be going out of fashion.

NEAT housekeepers are generally put out when coal is put in.

RAILWAYS are aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

WHEN California miners imbibe, they call it "putting in a blast."

ONE hundred and twenty-five school teachers lost their places by the Chicago fire.

WHY is a lawyer like a sawyer? Because which ever way he turns, down must come the dust.

AT an Indiana ball, we are informed by the local paper, "nothing transpired that angels might not hear."

THE Sons of Temperance, in an Iowa town, "resolved" that Chicago was burned because liquor was sold there.

THE father-in-law of a cousin of a sister-in-law of President Grant was happily provided with an office in Ohio last week.

THOSE who are stiil puzzling over the precise meaning of "syndicate," need but to drop the "s" and it will yndicate itself.

THE present style of young lady's bow is complained of as being 'mildly melancholy," and giving the impression that she has just lost her dearest friend, or dropped ice-cream on the front breadth of her new silk.

MISS SMITH, of Wisconsin, was sufficiently provident to present the Chicagoans with $5, which her father had given her for a new gown: Of course the delighted parent went off and bought her a $50 silk dress.

MANY farmers throughout Nemaha county, Wisconsin, have been compelled to sell their stock, on account of prairie fires burning up their winter supply of hay.

IT is said that there is only one really fire-proof building in London. It is the new Record Office, and is built of iron and stone, with none of the rooms opening into each other, there being vaulted passages between all the apartments.

A NEW YORK politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a "country member" who had been his friend, says: "I am pained to hear that —— has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

A COUNTRYMAN, who visited Greenville, Tennessee, had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in a joyful exclamation: "Well I knowed old Andy would be at somethin' afore long; I tell yer, they can't keep him down; no, they can't," and walked on.

A GENTLEMAN, engaged in investigating the charges of carelessness against the workmen in the Scranton mines, found afterward that, during the investigation, he had been given an open keg of powder to sit on, while he held a lighted candle in his hand.

THE Stanton Spectator records that Miss Carrie Shiflet, a rosy young lady of "sweet sixteen," living in the "Confederacy," six miles north of Stribling Springs, last week killed a large buck weighing one hundred and sixty pounds.

A MAN once went to a lawyer's office and told the legal gentleman that he had been insulted by a man who told him to go to ——, and desired to know what he should do. The lawyer suavely said; "I wouldn't advise you to 'go; the law don't compel you."

A MAN named David R. Spencer, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, arrived in the northeast part of Putnam county, Ohio, recently, who had moved all his earthly goods and family from East Tennessee, a distance of five hundred miles in a wheelbarrow. He was just twenty-five days on the way.

A CONNECTICUT deacon nearly captured five boys who had been devastating his chestnut trees on Sunday afternoon, Shaking his fist after their retreating forms, he angrily shouted: "The sneaking little devils! if I had hold of 'em one minute, I'd——" and then suddenly espying his pastor on the scene, he impressively added. "I'd pray for 'em.

OLD Marm G——was never regarded as a paragon of neatness; and if "cleanliness is next unto godliness," as St. Paul asserts, it is to be feared that the old lady never attained to the latter state. Not only was she anything but neat herself, but she showed a sovereign contempt for it in others. Speaking of neat people one day, she remarked that her son Josiah was one of the most peculiar men in the world. "Why," said she, "he threw away a whole cup of coffee the other morning, because it had a bedbug in it!"

AS illustrating the fierceness of the flames in the recent burning of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and the terror into which the people were thrown by their approach, one or two facts are given. It only took about fifteen minutes' time to envelop in flames the three hundred houses in the place. As the torrent of fire approached there seemed to be no escape from it except by some speedier death, and many shot themselves to avoid perishing in the flames. One case is recorded in which a German cut the throats of his wife and three children, as well as his own, preferring this death for himself and them to the lingering torture of fire.

A GENTLEMAN of a slightly irritable temper, calling out loudly for some hot water from his bedroom, was unanswered. Seizing a small bureau, he shoved it before him to the head of the stairs, and sent it whirling, end over end, to the hall below. The crash was loud enough to bring out mother, daughter and all the servants. The head of the family was seated at the top of the stairs, elbows on knees, chin resting in hands.

"Oh, father! what is the matter?" asked the frightened daughter.

"Matter!" said the old man; "why, here I have been a-callin' and callin' for yer n'gh on half an hour, and now I've *telegraphed* for yer, that's all."

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel says. "The late Buckinghan Smith, Esq., of St. Augustine, bequeathed his entire property in trust for the benefit of the colored people of St. Augustine. Dr. O. Bronson, who is constitued by his will the trustee, proposes to dispose of Mr. Smith's estate in that city, valued at $25,000, and to apply the proceeds, with other property, to the establishment of a hospital for the colored people, or an asylum for the aged and the orphans. It is said that Mr. Smith left about $35,000 or $40,000. Mr. Smith was a Georgian by birth."

ONE day, down the avenue proceeded the dignified Conkling. Opposite the Metropolitan he was met by the Hon. William Kellogg, of Louisiana, who thus addressed him: "Hallo! How goes it Conkling?" "Sir," said the blonde, drawing himself up to his full length, "that is no way to speak to the United States Senator. I am Senator Conkling-Senator, sir." "So am I Senator," answered Kellogg, "and it's no use putting on any of your d—d frills with me. I am known as Bill Kellogg," and the Louisianan left him. —Wash. Cor.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

THE Pittsburgh POST is still urging THOS. A. SCOTT, as the right man for the Democrats to nominate for a President. He is a man of brains, and has qualifications for the office; which GRANT has not. But HANCOCK or HENDRICKS is our first choice.—*Clarion Democrat.*

That's all right. Every one is justified in going for whom they think best, until the National Convention decides.

CONCERNING the nomination of Col. SCOTT, a Radical paper says: "There has been no name put forward which has been received with so little relish by the Democratic press." Of course that sheet, like many of its Radical cotemporaries, from which we have quoted, feels in its bones that with Colonel SCOTT's nomination GRANT goes overboard.

MR. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Radical Mayor elect of Philadelphia has been black-balled by the members of the Union League, whereat the *Press* grows indignant and declares the act "excuseless and cruel." What terrible crime has WILLIAM committed that he has been refused fellowship with the "loyal?" Has he declared his intention to inaugurate an honest government? Such a thing can hardly be possible.

THERE was some talk of holding the next Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, but we believe it was not determined by the National Committee. Now, as the Democratic press of St. Louis, and a majority throughout the State of Missouri recommend a passive policy upon the Presidential question, that is, to forego a nomination altogether, there exists no reason why a city should be selected in which to hold a Convention, which utterly ignores the necessity or policy of one. Our voice is therefore against St. Louis, or any other Southern city. Chicago won't do, for obvious reasons. Cincinnati has no hotels, and besides has had one Democratic Convention. The attendance at National Conventions is now too large to be accommodated at small places, and they will not be taken into consideration hereafter, in fixing upon locations.

We believe Philadelphia, under all the circumstances, would be the most appropriate place for 1872. There never has been a Democratic National Convention held in Philadelphia, and there is abundant hotel accommodations. It is accessible from all points, and would doubtless provide a wigwam similar to Chicago in 1864, for the use of the Convention. Let it be Philadelphia.

THE latest developments in the case of South Carolina finances shows that Governor SCOTT and the Radical State Government have stolen fully $30,000,000 and that the State is absolutely bankrupt—nothing but repudiation being left to the people. As yet we must find the first distinctively Radical newspaper that has one word to say against this wholesale robbery of the people of South Carolina, or the equally unmitigated robbery of the people of Georgia by Governor BULLOCK. They are either silent to the fact that the people of two Southern States alone have been swindled out of nearly or quite $80,000,000, by their Radical carpet-bag officials, or openly apologize for or defend the plunderers. As though the plundered and tax-ridden people of South Carolina were not sufficiently harrassed by their dishonest State officials, President GRANT has extended the scope of his martial law and military occupation, so that between being robbed of their property on one hand, and their civil rights on the other, the citizens of that State may well envy the comparative freedom of a Turkish province.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

We publish elsewhere this morning the papers in the EMMINGER-WEAKLEY contested election case, with the action of the Supreme Court thereon, up to the present time. We call attention to the facts set forth in the answer of Mr. EMMINGER, exhibiting as they do the extent of the fraud resorted to by the Radical leaders in the district. The papers in the case carry with them their own comment, although we shall have something further to say in the matter at another time.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

By reference to our Court reports it will be seen that in the case of a peremptory mandamus compelling EMMINGER, one of the Return Judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, to certify in favor of the election of Mr. WEAKLEY, it has been decided against the respondent.

The case was ably presented in behalf of the respondent by Messrs. GIBSON & WEIR, and will go a great way in assisting the Senate to purge the District of the frauds shown to have been carried out. The final disposition of Mr. WEAKLEY's case now goes to the Senate. While dissenting from the views of the Supreme Court as to the propriety of granting the peremptory mandamus, we sincerely trust that the State Senate will take care to redress the frauds which clearly exist. The formal order and rulings of the Court will probably be given to-day, until the appearance of which we defer further comment.

AN AMENDE.

Heretofore we have been led to believe that to do the fair and honorable thing—to confess a fault, and make all possible amends for it, entitled a man to some consideration, rather than condemnation and abuse. But we infer that two, at least, of our morning cotemporaries have studied a different system of ethics.

A few days ago our cotemporary of the *Commercial* frankly admitted that it had been led into a mistake in making certain statements concerning Colonel QUAY, of Beaver, and that it felt itself bound to tell the public so. This at once kindled the ire of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, and they took simultaneous occasion to seek the *Commercial's* scalp. The *Dispatch* says:

> And how, no doubt the reader will ask, has this wonderful change been wrought, and what is the agency through which these great things are to be accomplished? Let us answer. The editor of the *Commercial*, after trying for years to play the part of "high-cockalorum" in the party here, and force his crochets on the people, found that butting against the "Ring" didn't pay, so he concluded to surrender, horse, foot and artillery, to the old wire-pullers of the organization, on the condition that they would use their influence to secure for the "largest" a monopoly of the party. This condition the aforesaid managers have agreed to comply with—even to the exclusion of the *Gazette*—and hence Brigham's abuse of Simon Cameron has ceased; Bob Mackey and he have become friends; Colonel Quay has received an apology for what has appeared in the *Commercial* against him; Major Errett is taken into his confidence; Alderman Steele becomes one of his most intimate advisers; Negley don't appear in his eyes as he "used to was," and Jack Stewart is no longer referred to with a sneer or a jibe or spoken of as one of the "Ring."

We cannot understand why the *Commercial* is to be carped at and berated for acknowledging that it was wrong in what it said of Mr. QUAY, whether the same be two years ago, or only two days ago. It requires a very decided moral courage for an editor to acknowledge that he has been wrong, especially in a personal—political matter, when that wrong is pointed out to him. It is certainly creditable for him to fully acknowledge his error, even to stop litigation; as it is hardly to be presumed that a man seeks the courts in a libel suit for mercenary purposes, but to vindicate his character, and there is certainly no better way of removing a stigma from a man's character, than for the party inflicting the injury, whether intentionally or unintentionally, to say that he was wrong, through the same medium as that through which it gained publicity. The editor of the *Commercial* did a very grave injustice to the editor of this paper, some time since perhaps unintentionally, and his acknowledgment in Mr. QUAY's case, induces us to believe that he will eventually do us justice, although we hardly care to wait two years for it, since the editor of the *Commercial* no doubt realizes already that he was in the wrong.

But the *Dispatch*, in the extract that we have quoted, lets a cat of an entirely different color out of the bag. It admits that there is a Ring in the Radical party, of which the *Gazette* heretofore had the entire monopoly, and upon the fat things which it had grown "plump and able-bodied." Now the *Dispatch* declares the *Commercial* has surrendered to the "old-wire-pullers of the party," upon the agreement that the *Gazette* is henceforth to be left out in the cold, its services and usefulness to the party being looked upon as decayed and worthless—in other words the *Gazette* is "played out" and it is necessary to supplant it with a live journal as the party organ.

We do not pretend to be able to judge of this matter. Our three morning cotemporaries are all of them within the Radical family circle, and no doubt know all the family secrets, and we leave it to them to settle the question. But there is one thing quite evident, that there is some secret power at work which makes the "oldest" extremely uneasy, nervous and jerky. Its customary stupidity has recently given away to a promiscuous cutting and slashing at things generally, without any very prominent object in view. Its very savage attack upon the *Commercial* in its issue of yesterday, taking the *amende honorable* of the latter for its text, betrays not only weakness but an overpowering fear of an impending calamity.

Admitting, however, that the *Dispatch* is correct in what it says, the business of fighting the Ring though praiseworthy is far from profitable, since so powerful and influential a journal as the *Commercial* is forced to give up the contest and enter into an alliance. If indeed the *Commercial* has flanked the *Gazette*, and is henceforth to figure as *the* organ, the Ring exhibits considerable wisdom in quietly consigning the weak and watery *Gazette* to the awkward squad in the rear rank, and making a vigorous youth its color bearer.

THE Virginia Legislature, just elected, it is reported, will probably be classified, politically, as follows: Senate—Conservatives, 33; Republicans, 10; House of Delegates—Conservatives, 101; Republicans, 31. The Conservatives have gained three Senators and five Delegates, and the Republicans have lost five Delegates by the rearrangement of districts under the new apportionment. For the Senate, members were voted for in twenty new and three old districts, and seventeen Senators held over. Of the ten Republican Senators, three are negroes, two having been chosen at the recent election, and one holding over. In the House of Delegates, fifteen Republican members are colored. The Legislature will meet on December 4th.

CHOICE BEFORE MONEY.

There is a stock of charitable philosophy in the remark of the showman, who not being fully posted in zoology, when questioned as to which was the camel and which was the elephant in his collection, told his patrons that inasmuch as they had paid their money they could take their choice. The unfortunate people of Limestone county, Texas, are placed in a reverse position in the political managerie. Having taken their choice, they are now called on to pay their money, and a good round sum it is too, as evidenced by the following:

NOTICE—SPECIAL MILITARY TAX.

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
GROESBECK, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS.

Pursuant to orders received from Major General A. G. Malloy, commanding State forces in Limestone county, I am ordered to assess and levy a special military tax of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) to be paid by the citizens of Limestone county, to defray the expenses of military commission and State troops now on duty in said county.

I therefore levy a tax of three per cent. on the hundred dollars of all taxable property situated in said county, as per assessment rolls of 1871.

All persons owning property in Limestone county are notified to appear at my office, in the city of Groesbeck, immediately, and pay the same. All persons refusing or failing to pay the said tax within three (3) days from above date, ten (10) per cent. will be added, and their property levied upon and sold to satisfy said tax.

GEORGE W. FARROW,
Special Agent for the State of Texas, for Limestone county.

Why must this forty thousand dollars be paid within three days? is a question which will no doubt interest a vast number of people. The answer may be briefly summed up. The people of Limestone county committed the unpardonable crime of voting the Democratic ticket. This is an offense not lightly to be passed over by the military authorities of Texas under the direction of Governor DAVIS.

There does not appear to have been any disturbance whatsoever in Limestone county, the occupation being that it went Democratic at the election. Governor DAVIS proposes to show the people of Texas that the luxury of voting as they please is a costly one, and the individual who desires to vote the Democratic ticket must set aside three per cent of his property for the use and behoof of the Special Agent of the State.

But as enormous, extraordinary and unjustifiable as this tax is, the people of Texas and various other Southern States would no doubt gladly pay it, if the carpet-baggers and scalawags would respect their choice and permit the men that they elect to office to serve them. But they are even denied this poor privilege, although they have to give up the larger portion of their available means for the privilege of exercising an independent ballot.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

The Washington *Chronicle* has found out all about the future operations of the Democracy, and proceeds in the most oracular style to say

> Outspoken, decided leaders of the Democracy have freely expressed their views, from which it appears that a large majority of these gentlemen are in favor of a coalition with a division of the Republicans, if it can be brought about, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in opposition to the regular nominations of the Republican party. Very few opinions dissenting from this proposition have been expressed. The utter hopelessness of successful opposition to the Republican nominations with candidates of the regular Democratic Convention is almost unanimously admitted. The plan generally favored is to allow the conservative element of the Republicans to make its choice, and for the Democratic Convention to meet, adopt resolutions and adjourn without a regular nomination for President and Vice President.

The proposition most generally entertained is, that the Democratic party should nominate a man who will secure the Conservative Republican vote as well as the entire Democratic strength. We believe we have presented the name of a man who will accomplish this desirable result. With THOMAS A. SCOTT as the Presidential standard bearer in 1872, against GRANT, victory would be certain.

A GENTLEMAN who had just arrived in Columbia, S. C., from Union county (says the *Phœnix*) describes the condition of things in that unfortunate county as terrible. Individuals are arrested right and left, and there is no redress. In several instances citizens have been imprisoned for more than a week, and were then coolly informed that "a mistake had been made." Another raid was made upon the town of Union on Wednesday morning, at an early hour. All the roads leading to the town were picketed, and no one allowed to leave or enter. Several carriages, containing ladies, (on their way to the railroad depot, to visit the fair at Columbia,) were halted and turned back. At the time the informant left, arrests were being made by squads of soldiers, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshals. These squads were scouring the streets, having in their hands "black lists." A tap on the shoulder, and the unlucky wight is turned over to an armed guard.

THERE seems to be a little unpleasantness among some of the Republicans of Florida. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee has published a card repelling certain charges against the Committee, and alluding by name to one of the accusers, says: "As to ——, he is not only a worthless State officer, as ambitious as he is useless, but he has been and, I presume, now is an ally of the Democratic party, and he is a natural born fool in addition. His twaddle is of no account."

THE Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in the SIBLEY Tent case. It is a righteous decision against one of the most arbitrary acts of the despotic administration of the War Department under Secretary STANTON; and it suggests the hope that it may not be too late for the interposition of justice to redeem the nation from the stigma which rests upon it on account of other flagrant usurpations. The gist of the procedure of the Secretary of War in this case, which has now been by the Court of Claims, and finally by the Supreme Court, overruled, was that the rights of an innocent, loyal citizen, under a contract with the Government, were vitiated and liable to confiscation through the act of his partner in the contract, becoming a rebel. Nothing could be more arbitrary, nothing more unjust, than such a proceeding.

A WASHINGTON paper, generally credited with reflecting the views of the administration, is dissatisfied with the result of the Virginia election, and in a disquisision thereon uses the following language, in which the threat is plainly enough implied:

> "There have been few acts of violence in Virginia on account of political opinion, but this is owing to the fact that the Democrats have had the State, and no such acts were necessary to enable them to retain or perpetuate their power. The combination or conspiracy referred to by the President as existing in South Carolina is doubtless also in existence in Virginia, but it is, for the present, dormant."

IN his speech at Plymouth Church on Sunday evening, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER declared himself in favor of civil service reform. "The Administration," he exclaimed, "must reform the civil service. Every custom house is now a bribe shop, and nearly all the other offices are damning and deadening to the national conscience." But how can the Administration, itself the source and promoter of this corruption, reform it? The only way to escape the evil is for the people to reform the Administration by turning it out and putting in men who will not receive presents nor take bribes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GENERAL SHERMAN, though going to Europe for personal and professional observations of matters and things in that direction, is to be constructively regarded as present at army headquarters and in command, and the military orders will continue to be issued in his name. The Secretary of War informed a journalist anxious to know what the army was going to do without a commander, that he thought the newspaper correspondents, with such little aid as he could render, could manage the army very well.

A NEW YORK correspondent writes under date of the 10th instant:

> About the 20th of this month there will be a conference in New York of as many leading Democratic politicians as can be got together from different sections of the country, to compare notes and take counsel together, with reference to the present position and future course of their party, with particular reference to concert of action in the coming Presidential election. If your correspondent is not misinformed, the invitations to this conference have been in the form of a printed circular, signed by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

THE Burlington (Vermont) *Free Press* says the corporation of the University of Vermont have decided that women shall be admitted to the academic and scientific courses of the University, in accordance with the vote of the corporation last commencement, from and after the beginning of the next spring term. Young women will be required to room and board with private families approved by the Faculty.

IN response to the invitation from New Orleans to address the citizens of that city, Senator SCHURZ has replied regretting that his engagements render it absolutely impossible for him to do so before the meeting of Congress in December. He hopes, however, to find time during the winter to visit New Orleans and speak upon the issues of the day.

THE Washinhten organ of the administration, after alluding to the late elections in the Southern States, which resulted adversely to its party, says: "It will require not less than ten thousand troops, judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States, to insure a fair and free election in those States in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army."

AS President GRANT, Senator SCHURZ, Speaker BLAINE, General BUTLER, and other lesser lights in the Radical ranks, were in New York at the same time, rumor is rife that some grand scheme of conciliation among this happy family is in process of incubation. If so, nothing has leaked out about the terms of the new compact.

AN association of ladies has been formed in England to promote modesty of attire and to encourage neatness and sobriety among females of the upper classes. It is a crusade against fashion, but they're fashin' themselves to no purpose.

An Enthusiastic Scott Man.

The following telegram reached us yesterday, and while we do not encourage betting we give it as it comes, omitting names, and with the advise that if the same party desires to risk any more cash he should endeavor to get better terms:

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 14.

Editors of The Post:

Last evening —— ——, a prominent Democrat of this place, made the following bets touching the coming Presidential election: First, one hundred dollars that Col. Thos. A. Scott would receive the Democratic nomination. Second, one hundred dollars that he would carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority. Third, one hundred dollars that he would be elected, and fourth, one hundred dollars that he would carry every State in the Union except Massachusetts, Vermont and Iowa.

G. W. T.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[From the Democratic Watchman, Bellefonte, Pa.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish the following communications in regard to the efforts now being made to have Colonel T. A. SCOTT, of this State, chosen as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872, without either endorsing or condemning them. Our own views upon this matter we will give in due time:

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 6th 1871.

Editors Watchman: Having been for many years a close observer of political events, as well as a careful student of Governmental history, and a life-long Democrat, I beg leave to make a few suggestions through your columns, which I hope will command the careful consideration of your party. Devoted as we have been and are to the principles of our fathers, we ought not to be forgetful of the material and scientific progress of our country, and we should be willing to learn from history the lesson so often demonstrated by actual experiment; that institutions and conventional arrangements (Constitutions of Government) adapted to a people in their primitive state are wholly inadequate to the political necessities of a country thickly populated and enjoying the higher degrees of prosperity. If this had been true in past times how much more true must we regard it when we consider the unusual progress, improvement and prosperity through which the past and present generations of Americans have lived and are living.

An active, progressive people require a strong government, and more especially is such a government necessary for a country intertwined with the chains of Railroad and Telegraph monopolies. In view of these facts may it not be that the necessities of the times has had more to do with Democratic defeat than the strategy and wisdom of our opponents? If so, true wisdom shall indicate that the Democratic party, made up as it is of the most sterling men of the country, should abandon their conservatism—forget their love of old memories and old associations, take a bold advance step, by which they may intercept the Radical fanaticism which is utterly destroying the Government and obtain control of the Administration during the next four years. To do this requires the nomination of a man who has fought his way up from the people to a position of power, by which the aid of the wealthy and sympathy of the poor can be commanded. Such a man is Hon. Thomas A. Scott, the Railroad King. The writer first remembers him as a clerk for Leech's line at Hollidaysburg, on the old Pennsylvania Canal, and has watched him in every position since. He has combined industry, integrity, energy and order in every movement of his life, and if the Democratic party should nominate and elect him President of the United States he will prove as faithful in that position as in every other in which he has been placed. Let the party take this matter carefully into consideration.

PRO PATRIA.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Nov. 8, 1871.

EDITORS WATCHMAN: It is a healthy sign, Mr. Editor, as the time approaches for the election of a President, to see the people discuss the merits and qualifications of the various gentlemen named in connection with that high office.

What we want in a President is undoubted honesty and capability; one who will run the government in the interest of the *people* and not in that of a ring or of a family: one who is entirely free from the damaging record of the political and partisan strife of the last decade, and who, from his knowledge of and intimate relations with the people is thoroughly acquainted with their wants and necessities.

I fully concur with the Pittsburgh POST and other leading journals, that these qualities are possessed in a preeminent degree by Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania. The writer of this article has been intimately acquainted with Colonel Scott from early manhood, and can safely say he has never known him to be guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act.

His great executive ability is acknowledged by all. The singular success with which he has managed the immense interests intrusted to his care by the shrewdest men in the world—the capitalist in Europe and America is a sufficient guaranty for the proper administration of the affairs of any position to which he may be called:

His habits of close thought, strict attention to business and promptness in all things, admirably qualify him for the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to the office of President of the United States; which duties, I am convinced he would perform with honor and advantage to the country and credit to himself.

UNION.

A Clear and Comprehensive View of the Situation—The Man who can Defeat Grant.

[From the Emporium (Pa.) Independent.]

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT, FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

The name of this distinguished individual is at present looming up before the public in a manner that threatens to eclipse all others, (if we except General Grant, whose nomination by the officeholders is a foregone conclusion) yet spoken of. The Pittsburgh POST was the first, we believe, to suggest his name, since which time it asserts that it is in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the Union, endorsing the suggestion. Other papers throughout the State are falling into the wake. A correspondent of the Clinton *Democrat* referring to the vital importance of nominating some gentleman of ability, firmness, and popularity, that would carry Pennsylvania, modestly asserts his belief that such a man can be found in the person of Colonel Scott. That he is a man of great ability, with energy to match, none who has ever heard his name (and who has not heard it) can dispute, and if he would take but half the interest in looking after the affairs of the General Government, that he has taken in looking after the railroad interests under his control, he would make a far better President than we have had for many a day; and while we are not fully prepared to-day to say we would endorse the name of Colonel Scott for President, we are ready to acknowledge his great ability, and indorse him as the greatest railroad manager of the age. We can see no good reason why a man who is capable of managing with such marked success and controlling railroads reaching as it were from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, traversing the continent in almost every direction, making the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (which, when he first took the management of it was but a small affair) one of the largest in the world, should not be capable of bringing up this degenerated and corrupted government to the honorable position it once occupied in the eyes of all civilized nations.

Could we but be assured that he would apply his vast executive and financial abilities to the work of redeeming the nation to which it has fallen, we would say with clarion voice nominate him, and to the overtaxed people of the country vote for him, for we have no doubt of his capabilities, of his integrity, and should he doubt his own capacity for the position, he would doubtless call around him the ablest and best men in the country as advisers—at least that is the way he so successfully manages his vast railroad schemes.

Other good, capable men have been named and several journals have hoisted the name of the gallant soldier-statesman, General Hancock—than whom no man's record in Pennsylvania or the United States stands higher—then there is Pendleton of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, all able statesmen with noble qualities of head and heart; but whether either could be elected over the ignorant black vote, is a serious question. Had the white people the settling of the question as was formerly the case, there would be no difficulty in defeating Grant in 1872, but backed by the iniquitous Ku Klux law enforced by army bayonets and reinforced by the thousands of unprincipled office holders, together with the vast sums of the people's money (raised under the plea of sustaining the government and paying off the national debt) which is used with a prodigality never before known, to bribe votes at elections, it is no easy matter to elect a man over him, let him be ever so much his superior in every respect.

What a Fayette County Democrat Says, &c.

NEW GENEVA, FAYETTE CO.,
NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

To the Editors of The Post:

The mention of Colonel Scott's name for the Presidency, is causing a good deal of discussion in this neighborhood. You are aware that this place is situated on the right bank of the Monongahela, at the head of navigation, opposite the thriving town of Greensboro, in Green county, and but a short distance from the Virginia line. It is, therefore, naturally a centre of business and inter-communication. At first the Democracy were not inclined to take a favorable view of the proposition to run Colonel Scott, but after reflection a change came, and now nearly every Democrat I meet says, "He is the very man, and we should take him by all means." Your bold assertion that Col. Scott could carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 of a majority, astonished the people hereabouts, and it was at first regarded as a big blow by a man "out of his head," but now it is conscientiously believed by nearly every Democrat in this neighborhood, and I have met many who put up the figures a good deal higher. For my own part, I have good reasons for believing that Col. Scott could obtain a majority of 30,000 in the city of Philadelphia, which on a fair basis of estimation for the balance of the State, would give him more than 50,000 of a majority. If we would have victory let us nominate Col. Scott.

W.

It will perhaps be unnecessary to hold a National Convention since the Pittsburgh POST and Cincinnati *Enquirer* have decided to nominate Tom Scott for President. These two able, yet very enthusiastic journals, have heretofore been unsuccessful in making candidates for the great Democratic party, and if they don't succeed this time with Mr. Scott, it will not be their fault.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Oh, you get out.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Register* says:

Colonel Tom Scott may be the man with whom to beat Grant next year, but the probability is he is not.

Well, now please tell us who is.

* * * We do not, in all this, mean to say that Mr. Hendricks, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Thurman, Justice Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pendleton, Governor Hoffman, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, Mr. Groesbeck or Ex-Judge Ramsey would not make first-class Presidents, nor that we would not like to see either of them Chief Magistrate. We simply mean that we believe Colonel Scott contains more of the elements of success before the people than either of the distinguished gentlemen above named, and would, in our opinion, be more likely to be elected. For that reason, and because we believe the country under his administration will secure repose, reunion without bayonets, and constitutional liberty, with purity and economy in the administration of the Government, we yield him our hearty support.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Military Rule in South Carolina—Worse and Worse.

As was presumed, military rule in South Carolina has culminated in the inevitable outrages of an irresponsible and drunken soldiery. The following statement is made by the Chester *Reporter:*

Several days ago a series of outrages were perpetrated upon some of the most respectable citizens of Union by the troops stationed at that point. A number of the the business men were placed in durance on the charge of being members of the Ku Klux. After locking them up, and threatening them with death on the morrow, their captors then proceeded to the homes of the prisoners, and under the plea of searching for the identical men that were already incarcerated, they entered the most private apartments of the ladies, making sad havoc among fine dresses and toilet articles. Of course theft was committed. After volunteering to the ladies the information that "in the morning their relatives would suffer death," they departed. One of the ladies lost a fine gold watch and chain. This has not yet been recovered.

On the morning following the night of their arrest, the commandant of the post dismissed the prisoners, as there were no charges brought against them then. While these arrests were being made, the troops (a United States marshal was in the company) made threats frequently that if resistance were made they would lay the town in ashes. Now comes the strange part of the transaction. After the release of the prisoners, the authorities stated that it was "only a drunken spree." A notice was sent to the publisher of the Unionville *Times* to the effect that if he dared published anything in regard to the affray they would fire the town and swing him to a post. We understand that the town council have since taken the affair in hand. An investigation has been gone into, and the evidence, duly sworn to, printed in pamphlet form. We also learn that copies of this pamphlet have been forwarded to Attorney General Akerman and District Attorney D. T. Corbin.

THE Niles and New Lisbon Railroad will shortly be put in the control of the Atlantic & Great Western Company, and the road completed to the Ohio river.

IT is the opinion of some farmers that the corn crop of Wayne county this year is better than it has been at any time during the past five years.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Blanqui's Trial—The Corsican Council Dissolved.

PARIS, November 14.—The trial of Blanqui will soon begin before the Court Martial at Versailles.

Ferry has dissolved the Municipal Council at Ajaccio, and left for Corsica.

Feast of the Madeline—Eugenie Forgotten.

PARIS, November 15.—Hundreds of persons attended the Feast of the Madeline to-day. The special Mass, heretofore celebrated for the health of the ex-Empress Eugenie, was not performed. No reason has been assigned for its omission.

IRELAND.

Kelly Still a Prisoner—Pigott Under Close Surveillance.

DUBLIN, November 15.—Kelly has been acquitted of the murder of the Head Constable, but is still held on a charge of firing a pistol at officer Mullen. The trial on this charge has been postponed. His friends hope that a *nolle prossequi* will be entered.

Jennings Pigott, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, is now under arrest and is treated with great rigor, being placed in that part of the jail assigned to persons accused of high misdemeanors.

Muzzle for the Press.

LONDON, November 13.—Pigeott, proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, for publishing articles of an inflammatory nature in that journal during the trial of Kelly for the alleged murder of Constable Talbot.

SPAIN.

Recrimination in Cortes.

MADRID, November 15.—In Cortes today Senor Zorilla denied that the first Spanish Ministry formed after the revolution which drove Queen Isabella from the throne, devised or entertained the project for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Much excitement was created in Cortes by a speech from Senor Figuerola adverting to the relinquishment by Spain of San Domingo, during which the session of the day terminated.

GERMANY.

Relations with Austria—Legislative.

BERLIN, November 15.—The *Provincial Coerespondence*, semi official, in its issue to-day says: The retirement of Count Beust from the Chancellorship of the Austrian Empire and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no effect upon the relations between Prussia and Austria, the friendliness of which is unimpaired.

The German parliament will conclude its labors on the 25th inst, and the sessions of the Prussian diet will open on the 27th.

ENGLAND.

Compliment to Ex-Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, November 15.—On the fete day of the ex-Empress of the French, a large deputation from Paris arrived here and proceeded to Chesilhurst, where they offered their congratulations. Her Majesty's officers, late of the Imperial Guard, sent a boquet to be presented.

Disraeli and Ruskin.

LONDON, November 15.—Disraeli has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow over Professor John Ruskin, who was also nominated for the honor.

AFRICA.

Ravages of the Small Pox.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Mail advices from Africa say that on the west coast people are dying off from small pox like rotten sheep. The deaths are over twenty per cent. of those attacked. The "Ju-Jumen" (priests,) are very busy instilling into the minds of the ignorant nation that the disease is a judgment of their "Ju Ju" or gods, on the people for so many of them embracing Christianity.

AUSTRIA.

No Sympathy for the Hohenwart Ministry

NEW YORK, November 15.—A Vienna letter states that the retirement of the late Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Count Beust, is probably due to the fact that he was believed to be assisting, secretly, the Hohenwart party, while retaining the leadership of the Liberals. There was much jubilation in Vienna among the Liberal Constitutionalists over the resignation of the Hohenwart party.

RUSSIA.

An Ominous Piece of Advice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nouember 15.—The Moscow *Gazette* in an editorial article counsels Russia to demand the neutralization of Denmark, and the restoration of Schleswig to the latter country, as a means to counteract the power of Prussia on the Baltic.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 15.—Consols, 93⅞; money 93¾; American securities firmer; 5-20's '62, 91½; '65, 91½; '67, 94⅜; 10-40's, 90.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—5-20's of '62, 90⅝@ 6⅞.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 56 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton, steady; middling upland, 9½; middling Orleans, 9¾; sales of 15,000 bales on speculation and export of 4,000 do, California white wheat 13s; red western 11sails 5d; Red winter 11s 8d. Flour, 25s 3d. Mess pork, 67s 6d. Beef, 57s 6d. Cheese, 59s. Lard 46s 6d. Cumberland middles, 54s; short rib middles, 39s. Tallow, 48s 9d. Petroleum—Crude 10½ails. Clovercseed 56s57s.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum 48½f.

MANCHESTER, November 15.—Yarns and fabrics firmer

LONDON, November 15.—Common Rosin, 11s 5da 12s. Spirits Turpentine 48s 6da6s. Tallow, 48s 3d. Linseed oil, 4ls 5da4s6d.

NEGROES IN STREET CARS.

Baltimore Companies Have to Take a New Departure.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—In the United States District Court to-day, the case of John W. Field, colored, against Baltimore City Passenger Railway. The plaintiff recovered forty dollars damages. In consequence of this decision negroes are now admitted into all street cars in the city. Field had been ejected on account of his color.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13.—It is officially announced that the German steamship Franklin, at quarantine, has forty cases of cholera aboard. There were forty-one deaths on the voyage. Nearly everybody aboard was more or less affected. Most of the cases are serious. Further deaths are probable. Rigid quarantine is enforced. Every effort is made to alleviate the sufferings, but great care is taken to present the spread of the contagion.

[Second Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 13.—Following is a correct account of the Cholera at quarantine: The steamship Franklin, of the New Baltic Lloyd's Line, arrived on Saturday night, with a number of cases of Cholera. She sailed from Stettin October 10th, touching Copenhagen on the 12th, and Christiana. At the latter port she had twenty two cabin, and six hundred and eleven steerage passengers, with a crew of sixty-five men. When ten days out the first case of Cholera made its appearance among the steerage passengers, and when the steamer put into Halifax to obtain coal, there had been nearly one hundred cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, of which forty proved fatal. Since leaving Halifax one death occurred, and to-day twelve patients, suffering from cholera, were sent to West Bank hospital. The well passengers were also transferrred to the United States steamer Delaware, lately fitted up as a receiving ship by the Quarantine authorities. The Franklin, after the transfer of her passengers, was ordered to lower quarantine where she will be thoroughly disinfected and detained until it is thought safe to allow her up to the city.

Election Frauds in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 13.—There is no abatement in the excitement among the citizens of Brooklyn, touching the municipal corruption of that city. Even yesterday was occupied in discussing and commenting upon the frauds. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a political sermon in the evening, in the course of which he spoke of intelligent citizens, and their indifference to political matters. He characterized the corrupting tendencies of the Civil Service as an organized, standing threat against the liberties of the nation. Every Custom House in the land, said he, is a bribery shop. If places of trust shall continue to be put up for sale as they have been, this government cannot exist long.

The election frauds in Brooklyn are of the most astounding character. In one district the vote was increased five hundred per cent, on the highest ever known before, another seventy-five per cent., another seventy-eight, and in four precincts the vote was greater than could by any physical possibility have been fairly polled.

The members of the Brooklyn Investigating Committee say they have evidence showing that about four thousand fraudulent votes were cast, and are sanguine that the canvassers will be compelled to give certificates of election to a majority of the Republican candidates on the county ticket, and all the Republican candidates, including the Mayor on the city ticket. The report will be ready about Friday, when warrants will be issued for the ballot stuffers

Mayor Kalbfleisch professes himself satisfied that he obtained more honest votes than Powell or Booth, and will contest the right to office in the courts. He says if Powell takes his seat an election in the spring will be provided for when it is believed he will be elected.

Bliss, Fenton Republican, says his resignation as Chairman of the Brooklyn Water Board has been at the disposal of his friends for months. Clinton Furbish, a member of the Republican General Committee of Brooklyn, has commenced a ten thousand dollar libel suit against John McDiarmid, a fellow member, who he charges Furbish, as Inspector of Elections, with counting him out for office in one of the wards.

CONTAGION AND INFECTION.

New York Waking up to Her Sanitary Peril—Increase of Small Pox in the City—Precautionary Measures Urged—The Cholera Bulletin From Quarantine.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Commenting upon the steamship Franklin, the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health to-day made a report upon cholera, reiterating the former recommendations to the authorities and citizens, and asking the thorough execution of precautionary measures.

They say the streets are still in a dangerous state of uncleanliness, and direct the City Sanitary Inspector to institute the proper measures of relief.

The Secretary of War is condemned for his refusal to require returns to be made to the Board of Contagious and Infectious diseases among the troops at posts within the city limits, and enforce the needful sanitary ordinances and regulations. Eighteen assistants were appointed to attend vaccinations in view of the increase of small pox.

There were eleven new cases of cholera to-day among the Franklin's passengers, of which two were fatal. The hospital ship Delaware has gone to the lower bay.

COLLYER'S LAMBS.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Advices from Arizona charge Vincent Collyer with floating his Indian reservations over the land pre-empted and occupied by settlers in Verd and San Pedro Valleys.

Governor Safford publishes a letter recounting the murders and outrages by Indians from the reservation, bitterly arraigning Collyer's late operations. He reports Fred. W. Shopholm as having been killed in the Apache attack on the Lopez stage. He was a native of Philadelphia, and was on his return there.

GENEVA IN FLAMES.

Furious Conflagration Raging.

GENEVA, November 13.—The fire which broke out this morning, continued to night without abatement. The Rue Rhone, on which the flames originated, is the scene of ruin, a large number of buildings having fallen victims to the devouring element.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The correspondence which took place between

Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason

just before the withdrawal of the troops from the city is published.

Governor Palmer in his letter says:

It excited the greatest surprise and has occasioned me the profoundest mortification that you have failed to inform me, as could have easily been done by telegraph or through my confidential secretary who reached Chicago on the 9th of October, of the necessity, in your judgment, for the employment of a military force for the protection of the city, and it has pained me quite as deeply that you should have thought it proper without consulting with me by telegraph or otherwise to have abdicated your functions as mayor. Happily there is no necessity either real or imaginary for the longer continuance of this anomalous state of things.

The United States troops are now in Chicago in violation of law. Every act of the officers and soldiers of the United States army that operates to restrain or control the people is illegal and their presence in the city, except for purposes of the United States, ought to be no longer continued. It is due to you that I should confess that under the circumstances that surrounded you on the occasion of the late disaster it was natural that you should incline to accept aid from any quarter to enable you to afford protection to persons and property in your city, but I regret that it did not occur to you that your own powers under the laws were inadequate to meet the emergency, and that you were entitled upon notice to me to the support of the whole power of the state. From information that I have not been offered an opportunity to acquire officially, I have learned that Lieutenant General Sheridan has rendered valuable services, for which he deserves the thanks of the people of Illinois, but it would have been more satisfactory to to them, if he, as a citizen, had given to you the assistance of his eminent abilities to organize the people to act in conjunction with the civil officers for their own protection.

Mayor Mason's Response.

Mayor Mason in his reply to the above letter says:

Had Your Excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of this month informed me or Lieutenant-General Sheridan, of your disapprobation of the course that I had thought proper to pursue, in having, in the 10th inst., solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the laws and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given Your Excellency for so doing, many of which it would even now be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duty, I believe that the emergency required me to take the step that I did. I do not believe that when the lives and property of the people, and the peace and good order of a large city are in danger that it is time to stop and consider any question of policy. But that if the circumstances or the sitting arms of its military can give the instantly required protection to life, property and order, it is the duty of those in power to avail themselves of such assistance.

Fire at Peoria.

The Diamond mills at Peoria Ill., were destroyed by fire this morning. They were owned by Field Maynard & Co. The loss is heavy. Insurance for about $20,000 in the Aetna and Hartford of Hartford, the Andes of Cincinnati, the International and Underwriters of New York, the Franklin of Philadelphia and North American.

The Late Election.

Returns from eighty-nine counties of this State for Congressman at large give Beveridge, Republican, a majority of 13,452 the thirteen counties to hear from including, Cook will carry Beveridge's up to about 18,000.

THE SOUTH.

The Ku Klux Committee in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, November 15. — The Sub-Ku Klux Committee has been here four days but will conclude its labors to night, having taken a large amount of evidence in Florida.

Ku Klux Cases in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—The Grant Parish Ku Klux case before Commissioner Welles is concluded. The decision was rendered this morning. The accused are to be tried before the United States District Court, though the Commissioner stated that he had grave doubts as to their guilt. An application for bail is being argued.

The New Orleans Fire Department.

This morning the city administrators rescinded the resolution authorizing the organization of a paid fire department. A contract with the Fireman's Charitable Association will probably be made at one hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum for ten years.

Legal Extortion in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—The Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the turning over of seventy-two thousand dollars worth of State bonds by the chancery Court of Davison county to the Attorney for the State in the cases growing out of the sale of deliquent railroads. The three Attorneys claimed each a fee of fifteen thousand dollars. Chancellor East would not allow the claims but handed over to them the bonds as custodians of the State. The debate in the House this morning developed much feeling. The Attorneys' claims were denounced as extortion and the greatest outrage since the war. The law under which the Attorneys were employed fixes the compensation at two thousand dollars each.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John S. Way.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 15—Hon. John S. Way of Woodsfield Ohio, Judge of the Belmont and Monroe circuit, was found dead at an early hour this morning on one of the streets of that town. There were no signs of violence, and the presumption is, that the Judge overcome by some infirmity, had fallen early in the night and perished from exposure.

Death of Hon. George Taylor.

The telegraph briefly announces the death of Hon. George Taylor, President judge of the twenty-fourth judicial district. The painful event took place at his residence in Huntingdon yesterday morning. His disease was paralysis, the first attack of which he received while holding court in Hollidaysburg on the 24th ult. For more than twenty years Judge Taylor presided over the courts of the twenty-fourth district. He was first appointed by Governor Johnston, and was first elected in 1851 and in 1861. Last October he was an independent candidate for the position and received a large number of independent votes, but party drill and discipline were too strong even for a president judge, with the popularity of Judge Taylor to overcome. He was a jurist of high ability and unquestioned integrity, and was regarded throughout the profession as one of the best judges that ever presided in the common pleas courts of the Commonwealth. In private life he was esteemed for his excellent qualities. His death will be sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

REPUDIATION.

Negro Legislators Discover a "New" Way to Pay Old Debts.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The *News* prints a report of the action of a caucus of colored members of the State Legislature held last week. The caucus resolved to make no appropriation during the coming session for the payment of interest on the State debt and declared themselves in favor of repudiating both the old and new debt of the State.

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.

BUYING VOTES AND VOTERS

"HOW THE OLD THING WORKS."

An Exposition of Radical Corruption The Price of a Vote in the Cumberland District—United States Soldiers at Two Dollars a Head—Eleven Ballots for Twenty Dollars—The Senatorial Aspirant Shells Out Lively.

Below we publish yesterday's proceedings in the Supreme Court concerning the contested election in the Cumberland Senatorial District. The matter has created great interest throughout the State and the answer to Mr. Weakley's "blast" will doubtless be read with interest. The system of corruption the Radical party has to adopt even in what we may call a country district, shows very conclusively to what ends they must be driven to carry their point in the cities. The document speaks so plainly for itself that we present it without further comment:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The said John Emminger, the defendant now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving unto himself all benefit and advantage of exception which can or may be had to the many errors, uncertainties and other imperfections in the said complainant's bill of complaint contained for answer thereto, or so much and such parts thereof, as this defendant is advised, is or are material or necessary for him to make answer thereunto answering, saith:

That it is true as set forth in complainant's petition that on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1871, an election was held in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, which counties constitute the Nineteenth Senatorial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the return of the said election, as certified by the Return Judges of Franklin set forth, that there were cast for James M. Weakley, for the office of State Senator, 4,605 votes, and for Henry K. Peffer, there were 3,951 votes, and that the returns from the county of Cumberland, as certified by a portion of the return judges of said county (one of the return judges having refused to sign the said certificate), set forth that there were 4,563 votes for the said Jas. M. Weakley, and 4,114 for Henry K. Peffer, and this defendant further saith that it is true that Henderson Skiles, one chosen as the district return judge from the county of Franklin, and that the defendant was chosen as the district return judge for the county of Cumberland, and that as required by law they met at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle in the said county of Cumberland, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1871.

At the said meeting the said Henry K. Peffer presented a protest against awarding to the said James M. Weakley, a certificate of due election, and alleging the commission of gross fraud and bribery, so as to procure the apparent election of the said James M. Weakley, and for reasons that will be fully hereinafter stated. The said Henderson Skiles and the said John Emminger (the respondents), could not conscientiously certify to a due election of the said James M. Weakley; but, desirous to perform their duty to the extent that they felt morally free, they signed and filed in the Prothonotary's office in and for the county of Cumberland, the following certificate:

We, the return judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, having met at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on October 17, 1871, to count up the votes cast in the said district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, for a Senator therefrom, do certify that from the county returns, it appear that in the county of Cumberland, Henry K. Peffer had 4,114 votes, and that James M. Weakly had 4,263 votes. In the county of Cumberland James Weakley had 4,605 votes and that Henry K. Peffer had 3,951 votes, and it appearing that fraud and bribery have been made use of in obtaining said votes, to so large an extent as to vitiate the said election or change the result, we decline to certify to the election of either of said candidates and refer the suject to the Senate, which, under the Constitution, is made the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of October, 1871.

JOHN EMMINGER,
H. G. SKILES.

Attest, J. B. FLOYD.

That having overlooked the requirements of the aw that a copy should be furnished the candidates, that one copy should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, we met again on the 20th of October, 1871, when the said H. Skiles signed and transmitted to the said J. M. Weakley and to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a paper certifying the number of votes returned by the returns from the several counties; and that upon reconsideration he felt his duty to certify to the election of James M. Weakley. At that time your respondent signed and transmitted to said J. M. Weakley and to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth copies of the certificate as above set forth, so that within the five days alowed by the act of Assembly for the performance of the said duties, he had performed all that, as he is advised and believes, the law requires of him, to wit: the furnishing to the Prothonotary's office, to the Secretary of the State and to the candidate a certificate of the number of votes received by the several candidates comprising the district. To have gone farther than that, and to certify to a due election of the said J. M. Weakley, the respondent could only have done in opposition to the dictates of his conscientious sense of duty, and in open disregard of facts which had come to his knowledge as return judge, and also as a citizen participating in the election to, and which demonstrated that the most flagrant act of bribery and corruption had been committed by the said James Weakley, and certain of his supporters, with his knowledge and assent, in order to secure for him an election to the said office of State Senator.

And the said John Emminger further answering saith: "that he ought not to be required any other or further certificate as return judge of the aforesaid Senatorial district for the following reasons, to wit;

First—Because as above set forth, he has already signed and filed in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county and transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State and to the said James M. Weakley copies of the certificate as heretofore fully set forth, in which is clearly set forth the number of votes returned as cast for the several persons who were voted for at the said election for the office of State Senator; that the law as your respondent is advised, prescribes no particular form in which the return judges should have prepared a certificate, but that in setting forth over official signature of the return judge the number of votes received or returned as received, by the several persons voted for at the said election for the office of State Senator, the respondent has—the intention of the law by supplying the said James M. Weakley—the evidence that from the returns of the several counties comprising the said Senatorial District he appears to have the majority of the votes returned as cast for the several candidates.

Second—Because the respondent in his capacity as one of the county return judges became aware of certain gross irregularities in the mode of conducting the election in several districts in the county of Cumberland (which districts gave a large majority for the said James M. Weakley) to wit: the township of East Pennsborough, which gave him a majority of 402 votes, the township of Monroe 47 and the district of Shippensburgh 260. That the irregularities were so great as to have required that the said districts should have been entirely thrown out in making up the returns. That in addition to these irregularities the returns from several of the districts were not signed or certified to by the election officers as required by law which fact will more fully appear from the following certificate from the prothonotary of Cumberland county (in whose said office said returns are filed,) and which certificate were before the Senatorial district return judges at the time of their meeting on the 17th day of October 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the prothonotary's certificate

In Monroe township the tally list is certified to by the officers of the election and there is no other return of the votes polled.

In Lower Southampton it is signed "David Hoch" without certificate and there is no other return polled.

In Lower Allen the tally list is signed by the officers of the election on its face and certified to by the judge on the back of it—no other return having been filed of the votes polled.

In another tally list, filed but not signed or certified, and no other return filed of votes polled. In Upper Dickinson tally list filed but not signed or certified, and no other return filed of votes polled. In Middlesex tally list certified by the Judge and no other return filed. In East Pennborough tally list certified by officers and no other return. Upper Allen tally signed by Judge and no return of votes polled.

Signed by Prothonotary.

The respondent further answers that several of the return judges filed protests against the reception of the returns and the including them in the making up of general returns for the county, and he believed they would not have been but for the hurried manner in which the business of the board was conducted, which is shown by the fact that the judges signed the general return certificate in blank, leaving it to be afterwards filled up by the clerk.

3. The respondent further says, that he should not be compelled to certify to the election of the said James M. Weakley in any other manner than he has already done, for the reason that he knows from facts within his personal knowledge, and from other facts learned from trustworthy sources and which your respondent *knows* can be proved clearly and conclusively that the grossest and most unblushing bribery and corruption was resorted to to secure the election of James M. Weakley, that it was openly asserted that the said Senatorial District should be carried for said Weakley at any cost of money. That J. M. Weakley received, from parties residing outside of the district, a large sum of money on at least two occasions, to be used in securing his election. That this money was distributed by him among certain persons (whose names the respondent is advised it is not necessary to disclose) to be used not only for what may be called the legitimate expenses of an election campaign, but for the illegal purposes of influencing votes and purchasing votes. That in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, a large sum of money, as admitted by the person who had control of it there, was used to influence votes. That the same was the case in Shippensburg, and that in the borough of Carlisle there was hardly an attempt at concealment of the lavish use of money in the open purchase of votes for Weakley. That in Weakley's office, in Carlisle borough—the Carlisle *Hearld*—the sum of $26 was paid for the votes of 13 soldiers stationed at the barrecks; that Weakley's business partner openly stated that he had bought eleven votes for $20, and other votes at different prices; one for a pair of shoes, and that he had gone out on the morning of election day with $100 which he had expended before going home at night for votes for Weakley. That in one instance money was thrown into a hat and a voter asked to take therefrom as much as he desired in return for his influence for Weakley, and for a candidate for another office on the same ticket with him. The respondent refers to the above instance in order to indicate the nature of the means used to secure Weakley's election, but they do not convey an adequate idea of the gross corruption made use of.

And your respondent further and finally answers *that the said James M. Weakley himself paid money directly to persons to secure their influence and votes for him as a candidate* for the office of State Senator and in influencing other voters, and that this he is prepared to prove clearly and beyond a doubt.

The respondent avering his ability and willingness to maintain and prove the matters and things set forth above, submits that he should not be compelled again his conscience to certify an election due James M. Weakley, or to sign any other certificate than he has already signed.

OHIO NEWS.

AKRON wants a water works.

THE foundation of a new paper mill, at Akron, has been finished.

MANSFIELD is increasing its fire department.

WOOSTER had a sprinkle of snow last Monday.

STEUBENVILLE has three cases of mild small pox.

CANTON is to have two more large machine shops.

THE gas works of Wooster are being rebuilt on a large scale.

QUITE a number of elegant residences are going up in Mansfield.

THE citizens of Medina will have the iron horse among them on the 14th.

THERE is to be another hen show at Cleveland on the 30th inst. $2,500 in premiums.

MR. JAMES HOLT, an old resident of Steubenville dropped dead at his residence on last Wednesday morning.

LEAQITT & Co's. Dry Goods store at Minneral Bridge, was burnt on Friday. Loss $20,000. Insurance $16,600.

AN engine attached to a freight train exploded its boiler at Portsmouth recently, killing two men and wounding two others.

GRAIN houses along the bank of the Ohio are full to overflowing, the low stage of the water rendering it impossible to ship.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or, urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hop to the physician and patient. This is the testimon of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[Additional Extracts.]

A Voice from Old Democratic Westmoreland.

That staunch Democrat and veteran editor of the *Pennsylvania Argus*, of Greensburg, JOHN M. LAIRD, Esq., has this to say concerning the nomination of

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

A few weeks ago, that able Democratic paper, the Pittsburgh POST, suggested the name of Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for nomination as the Democratic candidate for President, in opposition to Grant or any other animal the plotters against the Constitution and our republican institutions might choose to trot out. With unexampled unanimity, hundreds of Democratic papers in every part of the Union have caught the inspiration, and accord him peculiar fitness for the Presidency of these United States. Without committing ourselves to any candidate at present, we are constrained to add our firm conviction that in all the length and breadth of this land there is not a man in any position or any party that possesses the executive abilities that Mr. Scott does. In him the exercise of the Constitutional and legal powers of the executive of the Union would be safe. It is also worthy of note that the mere mention has occasioned intense fluttering in the camp of the plunderers. This is certainly a good omen. That it creates a panic in the ranks of the piratical crew in power, is an admission that their occupation is in danger.

It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the thousands of agents who are entrusted with handling the money of the several roads of which Mr. Scott is head, not one dollar has been stolen by any of his agents. This seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true. This one fact is an admirable tribute to his excellent qualification for the Presidency in these days of thievery. With the exception of General Jackson, Mr. Scott has the most comprehensive mind of any man that has lived in the century. Col. Scott is more of a statesman than a politician, which is certainly no disqualification. It is also worthy of note that, for perhaps a year past, the Conservative Republicans of several States have been looking to Pennsylvania for a candidate, with a view of affiliation of all parties opposed to the misrule of Grant, under some other name than Democratic party. In other words, that the great Democratic party would submit passively to the candidate and platform the Conservative Republicans might choose to dictate, and it is further known that this new party were initiating proceedings to bring out Mr. Scott. The mention of Mr. Scott's name having spread over the States with the rapidity and irresistable force of the prairie fires in Wisconsin and other States has astonished them and made them regret the slowness of their movements, and dumfounded the negro worshippers. Mr. Scott's Democracy cannot be doubted. The Democratic party would rather suffer a hundred defeats than sacrifice the name or a single principle.

We had always supposed Col. Scott to be a Republican, and our reason for such belief was, that, walking with him from the "Jones House," in Harrisburg, up to the Capitol, in the winter of 1861, we heard him give the rebels "particular fits," However, we had promised to vote for General Grant, before we knew Col. Scott was to be brought on the track; but in the event that any thing should occur to prevent the renomination of General Grant, and Col. Scott should thereupon be taken up as the presidential candidate *of the Republican party*, we shall throw up our beaver for him.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

Old Hurd is such a loyal old cuss that he believes that every one that gave the rebels "particular fits," is a Rad.

[From the Waynesburg Messenger.]

* * * Their *honest* and *earnest* anxiety [the Radicals] in this respect, induces them to oppose the nomination of Colonel Scott in the most vehement manner,—urging his want of ability, availability, and that he may be tinctured with Republicanism. Certainly an era of disinterested patriotism and benevolence is dawning upon our Radical cousins, with sudden and almost violent force. Now, were they the least bit selfish or dishonest in their political feelings and expressions, they would desire the Democrats to nominate just such a man as they represent Col. Scott to be—one without ability, without availability, and one who if elected would be more than half Republican. There is, therefore, no means of accounting for these convulsions of honesty and frankness on the part of our worthy opponents, unless it be that the millenial morn is just breaking upon us.

THE Pittsburgh POST has nominated for the Presidency, Col. Thomas A. Scott. He is undoubtedly a strong man, and, after Hancock, we know of no one we would more cheerfully support.—*Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.*

Some months ago, and before Col. SCOTT was mentioned in connection with the Presidency, the Democracy of Blair county instructed for Gen. HANCOCK. The *Standard's* position is a correct one in every respect.

We see it announced that the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the leading and most influential Democratic papers in the West, has declared for Colonel Thomas A. Scott, as the Democratic candidate for President, in '72. The *Enquirer* being the home organ of Hon. George H. Pendleton, its preference for Colonel Scott may be regarded as very indicative.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

[Additional Extracts.]

Another Voice from Indiana—The Friends of Hendricks Going for Scott and their Reasons Therefor—What a St. Louis Correspondent Says.

A few days ago it was announced that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* had declared for THOMAS A. SCOTT. The Brownstown *Banner* also comes out in his favor as will be seen by the following which appears in its issue of the 9th inst.

THE NEW CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

We re-produce below, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, an article strongly recommendatory of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872. Nearly one year ago, we expressed ourselves unreservedly in favor of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of our own State, for that position, and to-day we know of no man whom we would rather see President than our own distinguished fellow-citizen. But while our choice has been for Mr. Hendricks, yet we are prepared to yield every consideration of personal preference to the general good. We know Colonel Thomas A. Scott to be a gentlemen possessed of extraordinary ability, far seeing sagacity, and spotless integrity, and should the wisdom of the Democratic National Convention designate him as the standard-bearer for the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign, the utmost powers at our command will be exerted to secure his triumphant election.

A careful, studied review of the situation, leads us to the opinion that if the Democracy would succeed in 1872, they must not discard the wise teachings of sound policy while striving to promote correct principles, as well in the enunciation of a platform as in the nomination of a Presidential candidate. And it is in this connection that the name of Col. Thomas A. Scott is associated so prominently with American politics at this time. He is a gentleman of statesman-like ability and untarnished personal character, whom every Democrat and all other conservative men over the whole country country could support without any sacrifice of principle.

The following is from a St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Evening Express*:

The name of the Hon. Thoma A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, the "Railroad King," has been put forward by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as a suitable candidate for the Democrats to unite upon. That he has executive ability to qualify him for an able discharge of the duties of Chief Executive, no one can doubt that is acquainted with Col. Scott. Few men exceed him in his judgment of men, quick and clear perception of questions presented to him, and great tact and ability in executive detail. I do not believe an abler man will be named for the office, or one would do more credit to the nation as Chief Magistrate. It is true his political experience is limited, but all the better for that. He has common sense, a good knowledge of men and how to manage them, and is not identified with any clique or set of men, except those who know how to work and at the same time be honest. If he has any political views they are conservative, and would tend to moderate measures and a restoration of the Government to the States and the people. I did not intend to say as much when I started the subject, and although you may not agree with the views I have expressed now, you w uld if you knew the man and his surroundings as well as I do.

NEW YORK.

Tweed—The Municipal Situation.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Tweed being interviewed yesterday said that he was not prepared to answer any questions regarding his reported resignation. But it is pretty certain that the report is untrue. Tweed said the great success of the Reform party took him completely by surprise and he was totally unprepared for it. Tweed's counsel stated yesterday that he would hurry the trial of the charges of the Reform Committee. They had no reason to wish delay.

The *Tribune* says that Tweed has been rapidly transferring his property to other hands. A few days ago he sold another piece of valuable property, which cost two millions, to his son. He has also been selling stock in various railways and other companies—in most instances at a sacrifice. He no longer figures as a Director of the Third Avenue Railroad. His name was dropped for the reason that he has lately sold all his stock in that line. He held, at the time Mr. O'Conor began the suit against him, 700 shares of Metropolitan gas stock, worth about $1,365,000. He ordered its immediate sale after the suit began, and the then rate was $1 95, forced it on the market and disposed of it for about $1 76. He is reported to have attempted to sell the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel.

There is universal satisfaction over the result of the election by men of all parties.

Charles O'Conor says the Legislature will at once proceed to erase from the statute book the nefarious laws that gave so much power to the rascals who had so nearly ruined the credit of the city, through their misgovernment. The suits against the ring officials will not be allowed to languish, although they would not be pressed quite so hastily as heretofore. It had been the object of the prosecution to place the evidence before the people, in order that it might be properly considered before the election, and thus give honest citizens an opportunity of turning out of office the scoundrels who had so long defrauded the city. But the suits would proceed, as there was no intention of allowing them to rest, or to relieve the rogues from the legal lash which they so richly deserve.

Ingersoll returned to New York on Monday night; he had been in constant communication with his friends, and ascertained that the limitation of the order of arrest, which had been granted against him, expired on Saturday. On Tuesday he appeared at the polls in the Nineteenth ward, voted the Tammany ticket and returned. Yesterday he sent a messenger to the Sheriff's office, with the information that he awaited his arrest with considerable impatience, and had gentlemen in readiness to sign the bond for release. His arrest cannot be effected until a new order be granted; this probably will be done to-day.

A new order of arrest has been granted against Thomas Fields. He is lying ill at his residence. This morning the formality of arrest was gone through with and bail is to be given immediately.

General Barlow, the newly elected Attorney General of the State, says that criminal proceedings will be immediately commenced against every man implicated in the city frauds. He says, further, we can easily rid ourselves of corrupt officials. The Mayor, Commissioners of the different municipal Bureaus, the Judges in the city inferior courts, and Judges of higher courts, will be reached by impeachment.

A city charter will be framed, and a new election will be ordered. Deputy Comptroller Green states that the result of the election is already felt in the improved price of city bonds, and that he now has no trouble in raising any amount of money.

WOMAN'S WOES!

Meeting of the Ohio Female Suffrage Convention.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—The Ohio State Woman's Suffrage Convention commenced its session yesterday forenoon at Xenia. The attendance was small. Mr. R. A. Janney, of Columbus, called the Convention to order. After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, addresses were made by Mrs. Langley, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Stewart, of Springfield; Mrs. Cole, of Sidney; Mrs. Cutler, Miss De Forest and others.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Catastrophe in a Colliery—Fifty-two Casualties.

PARIS, November 9—A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine near St. Etienne, while the gangs were at work. None of the men have yet been recovered alive. Twenty-two bodies have been taken out and thirty miners are still in the pit, all of whom are supposen to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire damp.

ENGLAND.

Aid for the A. & G. R. R.

LONDON, November 12.—A new company has been formed to furnish rolling stock for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. $5,000,000, the capital stock, was subscribed two-fold in two days.

Victoria—Diplomatic.

Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, November 11.—The Queen's condition has wonderfully improved. All proposals for a partial regency have been abandoned.

M. Guizot has accepted the position of French Minister to England. The Duc De Broglir takes the mission to Austria, M. Picard that to Belgium, M. Fleury that to the United States and M. Govlard to Italy.

ENGLAND.

Not Whittington and His Cat.

LONDON, November 9.—A swindler named Charles J. Whittington, of No. 3 John street, New York, has been sending circulars here offering counterfeit notes on the Bank of England at rates. The police magistrates telegraphed the facts to New York, and the *Police Times* exposes the fact this morning. Whittington doubtless is one of the sawdust swindlers.

Inauguration of the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, November 9.—The Lord Mayor's show, with the usual display, and procession to West Minister Hall, took place to-day.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 11.—In an interview with President Thiers, he authoritatively stated that when the Legislative Assembly meets, beginning in December, the Government will propose to end the provisional regime and establish a Definitive Republic.

Corsica.

PARIS, November 12.—Information from Corsica is to the effect that all is quiet. The iron clad squadron which was ordered to Ajaccio, about the time of Prince Napoleon's visit, still remains at that port.

Russia for an Ally.

PARIS, November 12.—The French press very generally discuss the recent speech of the English Premier Gladstone, and deduce therefrom a necessity for France to seek henceforth a Russian alliance.

The Pope's Intended Departure.

PARIS, November 12.—Rumors continue as to an approaching departure of the Pope from Rome. *La France* of to-day says distinctly that the Pope has intimated to Thiers that it is his intention to establish his residence in France, and that Thiers has made as trong effort to dissuade the Holy Father from his purpose without success, and has finally placed at his disposal the Castle of Pfau.

ITALY.

Protest by the Pope—Action of the French Minister—Prince Humbert—Autumn Floods.

PARIS, November 11.—Prince de Chigi Albani, Papal Nuncio, had an interview with the Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday's *Constitutionel* to-day says they discussed the forthcoming protest of the Pope in which the Holy Father will declare himself sole King of Rome, and will announce his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representatives at the court or near the person of Victor Emmanuel. It is stated here that the first duty of the Duc D'Harcourt on his arrival at Rome will be to present his credentials to Antonelli, and a formal protest against the publication of a portion of the French Ministers confidential correspondence with the Pontifical secretary.

ROME, November 11.—Prince Humbert will arrive in this city on the 14th.

The autumn floods of the Tiber have done much damage but the water is now subsiding.

SPAIN

Labor Strike.

MADRID, November 11.—The journeymen bakers of Valencia, who were on a strike for additional wages, attempted to prevent the introduction of workmen and bread from adjoining towns. A body of cavalry dispersed the mob.

A Crisis Over L'Internationale.

MADRID, November 12.—The adherents in the Cortes of Zorilla propose, on Tuesday next, to press the vote censuring the Ministry for its course in regard to the International Society.

BELGIUM.

Financial—Hymenial—Diplomatic.

BRUSSELS, November 11.—The Bank of Belgium to-day reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, notorious for participating in the assassination of Victor Noir, was married to-day at the French Legation in this city to M'lle Rifflin.

The *Independence Belge*, in its Paris letter, reaffirms the appointment of Jules Favre as French Ambassador to Washington.

IRELAND.

Rejoicing over Kelly's Acquittal.

LONDON, November 11.—A dispatch from Dublin states that Kelly has been acquitted of the murder of Constable Talbot. The announcement was received with great rejoicings in Dublin, and the crowds in the street cheered lustily. The general excitement was intense.

GERMANY.

Extensive Strikes.

BERLIN, November 9.—Extensive strikes are announced as taking place at Elbing, an important part of Eastern Prussia, noted for its manufacturing, especially for its sugar refineries, woolen and other factories, wherein steam power is extensively used.

BARBARY STATES.

Trouble in Tunis.

LONDON, November 12.—The French ambassador has protested against the Firman according hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Sinking of a Schooner with all on Board.

LONDON, November 11.—The steamship Holsatia of the Hamburg and American Line, in leaving Plymouth, en route for Hamburg, collided with a schooner, which sank, and all the crew perished.

TURKEY.

Increase of Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12.—The cholera is increasing in this city and many deaths are daily reported.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

A Brilliant Banquet—Speeches by Minister Schenck and Premier Gladstone.

LONDON, November 9.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's Day closed with the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guild Hall, which was attended by a brilliant company, ministers, members of Parliament, ambassadors, and other distinguished persons. Among the guests were Gladstone and several members of the Cabinet, and Schenck, the American Minister. The toast "To the Diplomatic Corps," which was fully represented, was responded to by Schenck, who, in the course of his remarks, made a grateful and feeling allusion to the sympathy for Chicago in their great calamity. This speech was loudly and significantly applauded.

Gladstone, replying to Her Majesty's Government said, he was thankful to be able to state that at the present moment England had actually no quarrel, feud or controversy with a foreign power anywhere on the surface of the globe. Englands place in Europe was that of one among many sisters, inseparable from the European family, but he was glad that her peculiar position removed her from the risks of European dissentions in peace or war. He was never so certain as now, he believed that the sentiments of friendship and attachment which had been expressed by the Minister of the United States on the part of the American people for their brothers in Great Britain were universally felt in the breasts of both nations.

"When," said Gladstone with much earnestness, "the American Minister spoke of relief for Chicago the heart of this great hall answered him. America has been equally ready to pour out her treasure for our relief." [Prolonged cheering.] "The treaty of Washington," he continued, "not only obviated future controversies but it was an extension of that international code which was the most remarkable triumph of modern civilization and might possibly inaugurate peaceful arbitraments of all disputes among all nations."

The Premier concluded by declaring that England had little to fear from internal troubles, and that the International Society, a source of so much apprehension to her neighbors, caused no uneasiness here.

FRANCE.

Compulsory Military Service and Education.

PARIS, November 9.—In the general council of Eure yesterday Minister Pouyer Quertier said that Thiers, who had been opposed to making the military service obligatory, was beginning to yield before the necessity of such a measure to bring the army up to the proposed standard of efficiency.

The General Councils of the Departments throughout the country are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted the system, many have declared in favor of it, and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

STEAMBOATMEN IN SESSION.

Committee Appointed to Petition for a Change in Whole or in Part of the Laws—Extent of the Grievances Under Which Rivermen Labor.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—The National Boatmen's Convention has heretofore been mainly occupied in organizing committees and preparing business. Two important committees reported to-day. The Finance Committee reported in favor of the appointment of a committee composed of one or two delegates from each State, to draft amendments to the steamboat law, or draft a new law and urge its passage by Congress. All the States are invited to be represented on the committee, vacancies occurring in this committee to be filled by the State where the vacancy occurs. The committee has power to call a convention whenever it is deemed necessary, the fund for expenses to be raised by assessment by States, five cents per ton on steamboats, and eleven and a half cents per ton on barges. The report was adopted and the committee appointed.

The Committee on Grievances reported the following objections to the steamboat law:

1. The law is too indefinite in its form and provisions.
2. It provides for many articles to be furnished steam vessels, and makes exactions upon owners in no way necessary for the protection of life and property, thereby throwing upon owners the entire risk and expense of practically testing patented inventions against their judgment on both their ability and safety; also further throwing a large interest into the power of the patentees and monopolists of patented inventions.
3. It leaves local inspectors discretionary power only against steamboat owners and their interests.
4. The law confers upon the board of supervising inspectors legislative powers to compel the purchase and use of patents at their pleasure, when if such board be necessary they should only be executive officers, to see that the specific requirements ordered by Congress are complied with. The right to designate all requirements legally resides alone in Congress.

The committee recommend that the whole subject be referred to a committee to take charge of this matter, to prepare a suitable bill and obtain its passage by Congress, and said committee to be furnished proper credentials by the officers of the Convention, showing that they act as official representatives of the Convention.

The report was adopted.

Much earnest feeling was exhibited in the Convention on the subject of the obnoxious steamboat laws.

The delegates from New York, Boston, &c., take an active part in the proceedings.

THE PERIL OF POLYGAMY.

Important Testimony in Reserve to Convict Brigham and His Mormon Confederates of Murder.

SALT LAKE, November 9.—Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of the court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictments against Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and Hosea Stout for murder were not found upon the testimony of Bill Hickman, the so-called destroying angel. It is shown that on the trial a witness will be produced for the prosecution, not implicated in the charge at all, who, it is said, will testify about all that Hickman has sworn to, and perhaps more.

THE SMALL POX.

A New Theory in Relation to its Prevalence This Season.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Prominent gentlemen here attribute the spread of the small pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of Buffalo robes there, taken from the Blackfeet and Piegan camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, November 11. — The Civil Service Commissioners to-day resumed their regular session which had been interrupted by a week's recess. All the members were present excepting Mr. Medill who is still detained in Chicago. The subject under discussion to-day was: "What exceptions are necessary to the proposed general rules in the appointments.

Sigel.

The resignation of General Franz Sigel, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New York, was received at the Treasury to-day.

General Topics.

British claims commission meets there on the fourteenth.

The injunction against issuing four million bonds for city improvements was to-day dissolved.

The reported defalcation in the Washington Post-office is untrue.

Judge Carter of the District Supreme Court, decided to-day that women do not have a right to vote. The plaintiffs were two women, who were denied suffrage, and it is understood that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Spanish and English Claims.

The object of Evarts' recent visit to Washington was in connection with the business to be brought before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva. No information has been yet received from Benjamin R. Curtis as to his acceptance of the tender of appointment as Associate Consul. A few claims only have as yet been received for presentation to the United States and British Commissions, which will reassemble in this city on Tuesday. Mr. Howard, the British agent, has been instructed by his Governmeuc not to present to the Commission the claims of persons heretofore British subjects who have become naturalized persons of the United States. The United States and Spanish Commission will proceed to consider claims in December. Before this Commission was authorized a large number of claims for spoilation in Cuba were presented to the Department of State. Perhaps not more than nine or ten have so far been presented to the Commission in accordance with the prescribed forms.

Troubles with Spain.

The statements that several Spanish war vessels had left Cuban waters, for the purpose of seizing the Hornet is pronounced untrue. The Spanish authorities have already been advised that serious trouble may result, should the Hornet be seized while she is under the American flag, and especially as it is not known that she has violated the neutrality laws. While it cannot positively be asserted that she is privileged to carry our flag, her true character nevertheless is a question for a civil investigation, and not to be determined alone by the Spanish authorities with the aid of naval force.

Another subject in this connection forms a basis of complaint by the Spanish Government, namely: Not long ago the Spanish Consul at Port au Prince, made a demand on the Haytien authorities for the surrender of the Hornet, but was refused, our Minister there having uttered a strong protest against it and also against the Spanish menace. Some time after these proceedings the Spanish Consul while passing the wharf where the vessel lay, was loudly derided by her crew, which is said to consist of about two hundred colored sailors. In consequence of these proceedings the Consul returned to his Consulate and took down his flag, and the fact of the alleged indignity has been communicated to our Government. Thus the matter now stands with no prospect of an immediate settlement of the question at issue, and in the meantime Port au Prince is virtually blockaded by the Spanish vessel, Hayti being too feeble to demand respect for her neutrality.

THE INSURANCE CRISIS.

Aggregate Losses by the Chicago Calamity.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The publishers of the *Spectator*, an insurance journal, have issued a table showing the aggregate losses of companies by States, the number suspended and assessed, and the number unaffected by the Chicago fire:

Total companies in the United States	335
Aggregate capital	$ 74,930,216
Total gross assets	135,420,426
Total losses	82,621,122
Companies suspended	57
Number assessed	28
Number not in Fire	87

Losses of Companies by States.

New York	$21,637,500
Ohio	4,818,857
Massachusetts	4,483,500
Pennsylvania	2,982,000
Illinois	33,878,000
Connecticut	9,325,000
Rhode Island	2,072,500
California	2,890,009
Missouri	5,730,000
Maryland	397,165
Wisconsin	290,000
Michigan	175,000
Minnesota	100,000
Maine	30,000
Kentucky	6,800
Loss of Foreign Companies	5,813,000

GEORGIA.

Petition for a U. S. Court.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 10.—The Bar Association of Richmond county, held a meeting to-day, and unanimously passed a ressolution requesting Congress to establish a United States District court with circuit powers in this city for the Fifth Congressional District and for eight or ten counties in adjoining Congressional Districts.

Special Election for Governor.

ATLANTA, November 10.—The House to-day passed a bill providing for holding a special election for Governor on the second Tuesday in December. The section providing for special returns of elections other than according to the present law, was stricken out. The Democrats contended that the integrity of the Republican acting executive officer, Conley, should be trusted.

No Reason for Martial Law.

WATHINGTON, November 10.—It appears from Georgia papers that much alarm prevails under the apprehension that the President will decare martial law in that State. Such is not his design there being nothing in the present condition of any part of Georgia to warrant such a measure.

ANOTHER RAIL MURDER.

Nineteen Soldiers Killed or Die of Their Wounds.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—As a passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, which left here this morning, having two cars, containing ninety-five recruits from New Albany attached, was was approaching Wellsburg, ninety miles north of here, about noon running a down grade at high speed, a rail broke and the rear car containing the recruits flew off the track, rolled down an embankment turning over two or three times. At last accounts sixteen soldiers had been killed outright or died of wounds.

BISMARCK AND BENEDETTI.

The Prussian Premier's Reply to the French Ambassador's Letter.

Prince Bismarck has just given in the official *Reichs-Anzeiger* at Berlin, a reply to some of the accusations of Benedetti, in his recently published account of his mission at Berlin, in 1866, when he aced as the Ambassador of France, and endeavored to open the way for the annexation of Belgium to France. Bismarck sharply reminds the ex-Ambassador of the disadvantages he is under in making misrepresentations, as follows:

Count Benedetti evidently does not know what portions of the French secret archives have in the course of the war fallen into the hands of our troops, or he would have been more circumspect in his assertions. Above all, he would not have attempted to reiterate the denial with which the Imperial government met the German communications respecting the acquisition of Belgium by France. Mixing up the demand for German territory preferred on the 5th and 7th of August, 1866, with the subsequent demand for Belgium, he strives to refer the letters which have been found in the Tuilleries exclusively to the former. But the Emperor's letter to the Marquis de Lavalette quoted by M. Benedetti on page 108, proves the demand for German territory to have been abandoned before Belgium was mentioned. That these two phases of the negotiations were regarded by M. Benedetti himself as entirely distinct is moreover proved by his own reports to his government, which the war has thrown into our hands.

He then quotes Benedetti's own account of the early part of the negotiations, which he sent home at the time, and then proceeds:

This written communication was succeeded by an interview, which Count Benedetti has lightly touched upon in his book. Had he gone into details he could not have avoided telling us that he warmly and resolutly pressed the French demand. On the Prussian Prime Minister observing that such a demand meant war, and that Count Benedetti had better go to Paris to prevent a rupture, the latter replied that he would, indeed, return home, but only in order to recommend to the Emperor to maintain a proposition the abandonment of which would imperil the existence of the dynasty. Public opinion in France, he added, insisted upon some such concession of the part of Germany. The parting words of the Prussian Prime Minister to Count Benedetti before he set out for Paris were, as nearly as can be remembered, these: "Please to call his Majesty's attention to this. Should a war arise out of this complication it might be a war attended with a revolutionary crisis. In such a case the Germany dynasties are likely to prove more solid than that of the Emperor Napoleon."

Suicide of Two Young Girls in Maine—They Leap into the River Together.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal Nov. 4.

About 12½ o'clock P. M. Friday, Mr. Cyrus Cobb, who lives on Court street, just at the Auburn end of the bridge, looking from the rear window of his store and house, saw two females, apparently young ladies, sitting on the Aburn shore of the river, on the very verge of West Pitch. Mr. Cobb's daughter also noticed the girls, and thought it very strange that they should be sitting so near a very dangerous place. The more noticeable became the fact when she saw them jump up and trip lightly and carelessly down the precipitous, rocky, and slippery bank, where they removed their outer garments. After removing their outer garments, including their hats, the girls retured to the spot where they had been sitting, and resumed their seats. In a few moments, not far from 1 o'clock, the train from Banger came thundering by, the track being but 200 or 300 feet from where they sat. Miss Cobb says that while the train was passing that point, she saw the girls rise, each throw her arm around the other's waist, and in this embrace, they, with apparently one consent, leaped from the shore into the Falls. Miss Cobb turned to her father: "Father, they have jumped together into the Falls."

Late in the afternoon Miss Starburd, of Auburn, and others, identified the clothing left by the suicides on the West Pitch stone, as belonging to Ada Brown, of Buckfield, and Anna Wood, of Hartford, young girls fourteen and sixteen years of age. Miss Starbird says that both girls were at her home in Hampshire, St. Auburn, Thursday evening, and appeared in excellent spirits. Anna Wood left No. 4 Bates Block on Thursday, where she had been since Saturday. When she left she said she was going to work in a gentteman's family in this city. The landlady paid her 83 cents, her due. Ada Brown worked in the Aadroscoggin Mill. While Miss Wood was at No. 4 Ada Brown called frequently, and Miss Brown and herself went out together several evenings. Miss Brown came here five weeks since Her father, John Brown, is a farmer residing in Buckfield. Her landlady says that Miss Wood appeared cheerful when she left her house, though she had complained of sickness, caused by eating lobsters. Miss Brown's older sister has been at work in the city and is frantic with grief. She left in the afternoon to carry the sad news to her parents. We understand that both the Wood and Brown girls were at Ida Browns room on the Bates corporation. Thursday night, reaching there at 10 P. M. Friday morning the older sister of Ada carried Ada's breakfast to her room, where both the girls then were. She left Ada with the understanding that she would be in the mill at 8¾ o'clock. Ada did not go into the mill as promised. As she did not make her appearance at dinner, the older sister became alarmed, and going out learned of the suicide of two girls, who she at once surmised might be Ada and Miss Wood. The cause of the sad suicide is only conjectured as being the "old story," but will be more definitely known when there shall be an inquest held over the bodies on their discovery.

MR. SPILLMAN had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding Mr. Spillman remarked: "I intend, Mrs. Spillman, to enlarge my dairy." "You mean our dairy, my dear," replied Mrs. Spillman. "No," quoth Mr. Spillman, "I intend to enlarge my dairy." Say our dairy, Mr. Spillman." No. my dairy." Say our dairy, say our——," screamed she, seizing the poker. "My dairy! My dairy!" yelled the husband. "Our dairy! Our dairy!" screeched the wife, emphasizing each word by a blow on the back of her cringing spouse. Mr. Spillman retreated under the bed. In passing under the bedclothes his hat was brushed off. He remained under cover for several minutes, waiting for a lull in the storm. At last his wife saw him thrust his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell." What are you looking for? exclaimed the lady. "I am looking for our hat, my dear," said he.

WHEN a lady fainted at a Wisconsin party, a gentleman thought he could resuscitate her by biting her ear. She recovered promptly. He is going around with a poultice on his eye.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ODD FELLOWS HOME ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNA.

The Plan Adopted for Establishing and Maintaining a Home for Indigent Odd Fellows, Their Wives and Orphans—The Meetings at Meadville and Franklin.

From a circular issued by the Odd Fellows Home Association of Western Pennsylvania we are pleased to learn that the organization is now established upon a basis which ensures success and that the following plan has been adopted for establishing a Home, viz:

1. That the name of this association be the "Odd Fellows' Home Association of Western Pennsylvania."

2. That a committee of five (5) be elected to receive proposals for a suitable location for the Home, and plans of building and cost of same.

3. That all Lodges becoming members of the association shall be entitled to one representative. If the membership exceeds one hundred, an additional representative for each and every hundred or fractional part thereof.

4. That an executive committee of fifteen (15) be elected, five (5) of that committee to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, the committee be and is empowered to fill such vacancy, and each county to have at least one representative on the executive committee, as far as practicable.

5. That all Lodges becoming members of the "Odd Fellows' Home Association of Western Pennsylvania," shall pay into the treasury of the association one dollar per annum for each member, to be paid semi-annually.

6. Every Lodge belonging to the association shall have the full benefits of the Home, subject to the government of the constitution and by-laws.

7. That a committee of five (5) be elected to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the next regular meeting of the association for approval.

8. That the year begin October, 1871, and the payments to be semi-annual from that date.

9. That the above resolutions be adopted as a whole.

A. B. ROBBINS,
J. K. LOWRIE,
J. W. HANSEN,
Committee.

The committee on location reported that the only valid proposition they had received was from the Brethren of Meadville, viz. that they would make a *cash* donation to *Ten Thousand Dollars* if the Association would locate the Home in Meadville, and further, they would offer special inducements in Real Estate much below par value. After a spirited debate the following resolution and amendment unimously adopted:

Resolved: That the proposition of the Brethren of Meadville, be accepted by the "Odd Fellows' Home Association" unless there are better *terms* and *location* offered by some other place. Amended that all propositions, for the location of the Home must be delivered to the committee on location on or before the first day of January, 1872.

The Executive Committee met at Franklin on November 1st., and favorable reports were received from Venango, Warren, Beaver, Mercer, Lawrence, Crawford, Allegheny, Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson counties.

The following resolution was adopted:

That all Lodges becoming members of the Association, shall pay into the Treasury of the Association an amount equivalent to that paid in by the original members of the Association prior to the first day of April, 1872, and all new Lodges to pay from the Next Semi-Annual session thereafter their organization an smount equivalent to that paid in by the original members of the Association.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Sharon, Pa., on Wednesday, June 10th., at 2 o'clock P. M.

A BRACE OF SUICIDES.

An Old Man of Seventy Hangs Himself—A Youth of Twenty-Three Blows His Brains Out.

From appearances it looks as though a suicide epidemic has broken out violently on the South Side and in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning a German nam Thomas Leitzkuss, who resided on Carson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in South Pittsburgh, ended his troubles by hanging himself. The wife of the deceased left him yesterday morning about six o'clock. At about seven o'clock she went to call him, and found him dead and hanging to the bed post. He had tied one end of a handkerchief to the post, and the other end about his neck, and thus had ended his existence. The bedpost was a very low one, and the man's effort at self-destruction must have been a very determined one, as his feet were on the floor. The body was immediately taken down and Dr. Legget called in. It was too late, however, as life was entirely extinct. Deceased was about seventy-one years of age, and leaves a wife and grown up family. He was in the habit of drinking somewhat excessively, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his fatal action. Coroner West held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The other victim of self destruction was a young German named Frederick Leitz, who boarded at the tavern of Joseph Lofink, Jr., at the foot of Troy Hill in the Eighth ward, Allegheny. The deceased was employed at Callery's tannery on River avenue, Allegheny. He was twenty-three years of age unmarried, and had been 4 months in this country. Yesterday morning, at about five o'clock, some boarders in the tavern heard the report of a pistol in Leitz's room. They hastened to the place and found the unfortunate man in agony on the floor, rolling in his blood: He had shot himself through the head, and lived but a few moments after the shooting. Coroner West was summoned and held an inquest on the remains. The jury returned a verdict of death from suicide. The only assignable cause for the self killing was ill health.

The following testimony was taken before the Coroner's jury:

Joseph Lofink, Jr., sworn—The deceased came to my house to board on last Monday evening; he said he was going to work for Callery & Co., tanners; he started to work on Tuesday, and came home to dinner and also to supper; in the evening he came into the bar room and had a long talk with Peter Wilhelm; on Wednesday morning at breakfast he said he was late for work; he came home in the evening and went to bed early; yesterday evening after supper he went out and bonght some candles; said he was going up stairs to write some letters, I told him to stay down stairs and write, as there was no table in his room; he said that he could write without a table; that was the last I saw of him until Mr. Keep called me, and said the deceased had shot himself; he was not a drinking man; he never took but one drink in my house.

George Bly, Geo. P. Wilhelm and Washington Keep, were sworn and corroberated the testimony of Mr. Lofink.

A Child Fatally Burned.

Saturday afternoon an accident occurred in the 12th ward which resulted in the death of a little child daughter of a Mrs Bell residing in Smallman between 30th and 31st street. Mrs. Bell was moving into the house and had left the little girl in the kitchen while she went out for some purpose. The child was holding a piece of cotton fabric before a hot stove when it ignited communicating the flames to her dress and from that to a lot of straw which laid in bundles on the floor. Her screams of agony were heard a square off by Mr. W. A. Mundoff who hastened to find out what was the matter. He took in the situation of affairs at a glance and rapidly as possible extinguished the fire The poor child died after suffering excruciating agony at four o'clock yesterday morning.

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Report.

October Production—Whole Stock, 490,933 Barrels—Daily Average, 16,841 Barrels—Number of Wells Being Drilled 416.

Owing to the fact that reliable data as to the oil stock is withheld by many parties in the oil regions the report is not so statistically correct as would be desirable. The omission has been supplied as far as possible by estimates on the basis of farm products, shipments, &c., and the totals can be relied on as nearly exact.

ESTIMATES.

	Bbls.
Pipe Companies	3,645
Refiners'	1,500
Rochester & Oleopolis Co	23,780
Iron tanks, Oil City	29,273
Iron tanks, Venango	19,700
Iron tanks, Shaffer Farm	17,000
Total	95,418

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells November 1st	103,548
Pipe companies stocks November 1st	128,945
Refiners stock November 1st	27,226
Stock in Iron Tanks November 1st	231,044
Total stock November 1st	490,933
Shipments during October	514,561
Total	1,005,494
Stock on hand October 1st	492,249
Balance	513,245
Amount showing production for the month	548,962
Average per day for 31 days	16,141

SHIPMENTS.

Our recapitulation of shipments shows also the daily average for each month of the year, by which is shown the extent of the movement of oil as compared with the production:

RECAPITULATION.

	Sep. Bbls.	Oct. Bbls.
Over the O. C. & A. R. R'y	208,141	208,106
" " P. & E. R.	6,847	5,530
" " A. V. R. R.	124,159	115,486
" " A. & G. W. R. R.	76,458	78,649
" " L. S. & M. S. R. R.	140,841	106,740
Total shipments	5576446	514,561
Daily average of shipments for Jan'y		13,917
" " " " Feb'y		12,995
" " " " March		12,629
" " " " April		13,069
" " " " May		18,840
" " " " June		16,831
" " " " July		17,614
" " " " Aug		17,434
" " " " Sep		18,581
" " " " Oct		16,309

DESTINATION.

	Sept. Bbls.	Oct. Bbls.
To New York	169,298	127,101
" Boston	21,551	20,353
" Philadelphia	143,832	77,909
" Pittsburgh	13,437	109,272
" Cleveland	157,208	142,036
" Baltimore	20,251	8,967
" All other points	29,429	26,873
Total	557,446	514,561

THE PRODUCTION.

Contrary to what appears to have become a somewhat general opinion, the production for the month under review is less per day than for September.

	Daily Av'r'g. Bbls.	Wells prod'g
Total farm reports for Oct	15,040.7	3,536
Decrease in daily average	10.7 bbls.	
Increase in wells producing	131	
Total for August	14,632	
Total for September	15,051	
Total for October	15,040	
Decrease October from September	10.7	

THE STOCK.

The total amount of stock in the oil regions on the first of November appears to have suffered but very slight change from the month before; the change being but 1,346 barrels, and that a decrease.

RECAPITULATION.

Total stock January 1st	585,808
" " February 1st	609,832
" " March 1st	630,060
" " April 1st	680,321
" " May 1st	721,732
" " June 1st	609,466
" " July 1st	576,541
" " August 1st	553,058
" " September 1st	547,963
" " October 1st	492,279
" " November 1st	490,933
Decrease in October	1,346

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The number of wells being drilled is large, showing an increase of thirty-two over the number reported last month, and unless their result is to keep the production fully up to its present amount, the average profit of the business of petroleum mining can be readily shown to be rapidly wanning.

THE MARKET.

The record of the sales for the entire year, shows no month with so little excitement, or as slight change in prices as in October. "dull and quiet" was a correct description of a large majority of the days proceedings, indeed up to the twentieth of the month the extreme range of prices was but twenty cents. upon either the Upper or Lower Roads, and speculation was nearely at a stand still during that period

At that time a stringency in the money market, caused by the great drain of cash to meet the necessities of suffering Chicago, began to be felt, and prices commenced a decline, which though not very great, continued throughout the month.

We present in the table below the highest and lowest prices on the Upper and Lower Roads for each month of the year.

AVERAGE PRICES.

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Average price in Jan.	$3 83.5	$4 03.2
" " Feb.	4 34.7	4 48.9
" " Mar.	4 20.2	4 25.3
" " April	3 92.5	3 96.1
" " May	4 44.2	4 64.3
" " June	4 78.9	5 02.2
" " July	4 37.3	4 84.0
" " Aug.	4 34.8	4 67.7
" " Sept.	4 35.9	4 74.6
" " Oct.	4 59.3	4 80.0

BENZINE.

The imports of benzine into the oil region still remain small; indeed have almost ceased, except from Pittsburgh; our local refiners, however, can and do readily supply the deficiency, besides exporting some to places where it is being introduced with good success to carbonize coal gas.

The following table shows the various sources of supply:

	Bbls. Sept.	Bbls. Oct.
Total	3,421	9,152
There was furnished by local refiners	15,958	12,000
Total amount used	19,379	21,152
Average daily consumption	646	682

EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the quantity of oil exported from New York, from January 1st to November 1st, of the present and last year, and from other ports from January 1st to October 28th.

	1871.	1871.
Total exports	129,469,559	117,302,155

—*Titusville Courier.*

Heavy Oil Failures.

Two very heavy failures of oil dealers on Duquesne Way are announced. The first is a gentleman very well known, and has been engaged in extensive petroleum speculations for several years past. The other is a firm for whom the first party has been indorsing for, and *vice versa*, and when the notes of the first were protested on Tuesday, the failure of the second immediately followed.

The cause of the failure is said to be the result of heavy losses sustained in 1869, during the operations of the famous "bull ring" of that eventful year, which was so prolific of losses, and the effects of which are still felt.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Man Remonstrates with His Friend for Wife Beating, and is Shot

A man named John Weaver was shot by another named Geo. Edgert on Friday evening last, and very seriously injured. The latter is employed by the Government in the Ohio river improvements, and lives in a boathouse moored near Wood's run. Weaver, it appears, had meet his assailant up town and agreed to help him to the boat with a new stove he had purchased. The two imbibed considerably while on the way down, and were somewhat under its influence.

They at length arrived at the boat, and after they had been aboard a short time Edgert commenced abusing his wife by calling her very hard names. Weaver remonstrated with him, and told him that he should not use such language towards his wife. Thereupon Edgert picked up a double-barrelled gun and quick as lightning leveled it at Weaver. A son of Edgert was present, and endeavored to prevent the shooting, but the barrell was discharged, the shot lodging in Weaver's left thigh and passing into the hip. As it was, young Edgert shoved the gun aside somewhat, otherwise Weaver might have been killed instantly, as the weapon was aimed squarely at him. An information was made against the man for shooting Weaver and another for assault and battery by Margaret Sproul, who was on the boat at the time, and alleges that Edgert knocked her down when she endeavored to prevent the shooting. Alderman Kerr had him arrested and required $1,300 bail to answer both charges, which was given by the accused's brother. Subsequently, Weaver's condition became worse and the Squire issued a warrant for the rearrest of Edgert.

Death of Superintendent French.

The funeral of the late Joseph French will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the St. James Hotel. Mr. French was for years engineer at the Waterworks, under the administration of several different Superintendents, and was finally placed at the head of affairs in that Department in 1858. He filled the position satisfactorily until the day of his death, and it is said, to his honor, that during those many years of arduous labor, he did not make a dollar over the money which he received from the city in return for his services.

Found Drowned.

Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday evening, on the body of a man named Frank Moran, who was found in the Monongahela, opposite McKeesport. The deceased was last seen one night about three weeks ago, on the ferry boat running across from Dravosburg to McKeesport. He was intoxicated at the time, and that was the last seen of him. It is supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning. The coroner's jury for want of further evidence returned simply a verdict of "found drowned."

"The Paper" Claims.

The much vexed "The Paper" business appears to be drawn about to a close, and now the claimants, many of whom are sadly in need of the amounts due them, will hail the decision with joy. In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, in the case of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Comdany et al., vs. A. M. Gibson et al., the court made an order dismissing the exceptions to the auditors' report as to the payment of judgments obtained before alderman McMasters.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BROWNSSVILLE has had a $70,000 fire.

LOCKHAVEN is scared over one case of "suspected" small-pox.

TWENTY distinguished citizens of Chester aspire to mayoralty honors.

HUNTINGDON furnaces and rolling mills have all blowed out.

COW-POX prevails among the cattle of Concordville, Delaware county.

WILKESBARRE accuses Tilton of having delivered an immoral lecture there.

A farmer in Lehigh county sold recently $25,000 in gold and $700 in silver.

Altona ministers refuse to attend Sunday funerals only in case of absolute necessity.

JOHNSTOWN has a church for every forty-eight inhabitants and they are building two more.

THE Luzerne *Union* says that county taxes the estates of deceased unmarried persons five per cent.

MONTGOMERY county farmers are to Syndicate for the purpose of making their own artificial manures etc.

ATTEMPTS at incendiarism are so numerous in Lancaster county, that nightly watch is kept by farmers over their barns,

DURING the past month, Mr. Samuel Troy, of Union township, Clearfield county, has killed three full grown wolves.

A Mrs. Jackson, residing in Cameron county attacked and killed with a butcher knife a stray deer that had wandered into her poultry yard.

HARRISBURG has a revolutionary pensioner in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Betz, whose husband was a drummer boy in the struggle for independence.

COL. WILLIAMS, of Huntington county, while on a sport, the other day found two dead male deers, that had evidently fought until both expired.

AN old man, sixty years of age, was killed in the Brookfield coal bank, Mercer county, last week by a portion of the roof falling on him, injuring his spine.

MRS. MARY A. GRIER, of Pottstown, has in careful preservation the almanacs of every year for forty years past. She ought to be a good weather prognosticatr.

THE Democratic *Herald* (Butler Co) says the railroad from Greenville across to the coal fields in this county is being pushed ahead with considerable energy.

IT IS supposed that prowling tramps who slept in B. L. Johnston's barn in Delaware county incendiarized it. The building and contents were entirely destroyed.

IF the petition of Doylestown's twenty-six lawyers will have the slightest effect on Gov. Geary, ex-Senator Olmstead, of Potter county, will fill the vacancy of Assistant Law Judge, which now exists.

DAUPHIN county has a township which polled only twelve votes at the late election—eight Democratic and four Republican; but Lebanon has a still smaller, which has but nine votes to its credit, six Republicans and three democrats.

COL. JOHN EVANS, a native of Fayette county, and a resident of Franklin since 1820, died in that place recently. He was an apprentice on the *Western Press* (Mercer county) when it commenced publication, in 1810, and was ten years later one of the editors of the Venango *Herald*.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smoth, by using *Jnniqer Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

I Desire to Furnish My Testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter, that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking, in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma.—HORACE SMEDLEY, Fitchburg, Mich. nov13:m-w-s-W

Sweet Sixteen.

If you wish to look young, as well as beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and Lyon's celebrated Katharion upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion, natural, transparent and lively. It removes Freckles, Pimples, Moth-patches, &c., and instead of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of a city belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of youth. Add to this a luxuriant head of hair, produced by Lyon's Katharion, and a lady has done her happiest thing in the way of adornment. It is the best Dressing in the world, and prevents the hair from flieing out and turning gray. Sold by all Druggists

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months (free of all taxes) payable on and after the 17th inst.
no11.6td&ltw A. LONG, Cashier.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes, Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Varnishes of all kinds,
Cheaper than elsewhere in the City,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

By the barrel, can or gallon, Pure North Carolina Pine Tar, cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store,
84, 84, 84, 84,
Market street, corner Diamond, Pittsburgh.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash, Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand,
At FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of Market Street and Diamond.

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Nervousness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11-TU-TH&Sneow1&eow-W

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

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Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most popular, successful and complete business College in the United States.

Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

Rooms always open to the inspection of business men, teachers, students and others, who are cordially invited to call, examine, and compare.

☞ Students can enter at any time. ☜

For circulars containing fu information call at the college or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
sep28:es&W

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-E.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1y W 78 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the publi about forty years, by long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equal ed by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well fonded, if the remedy betaken in season Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely

PREPARED BY

D. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
And sold by Druggists all round the world.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 Acres
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
sep14-M-W-3m. Omaha, Neb.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., two tracts of land, to wit, one containing about 135 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Steamer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 53 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of P. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Meek, Executor Moon township, near Sharon church. oct21-4tw

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL Representatives of Michael Rauck late of East Earl Township, Lancaster County Pa., deceased. You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to be held on the 20th day of November, 1871 at 10 o'clock A. M. to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Rauck deceased, at the valuation threof, made by an inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.
oct 21:4tw F. MYERS, Sheriff.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed in the world. Patients can be treated at a distance by letter, and medicines sent by express, C.O.D., or refined upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH
GO TO DR. AT HO
Medical Institute,
No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60.000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
To be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
152d REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn MONDAY, Nov. 27th, 1871.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000
Five prizes $500
Ten prizes $100
EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Whole Number of Cash Gifts, 1,000

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each. Five Gold American Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. $600 Gold and Silver Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver Plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Silver Plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gent's Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension) etc.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the disiribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
CINCINNATI, O.
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. oct21

ROSADALIS

INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
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DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

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Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE.

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

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Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

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sep16:es&W-2m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST money making book issued since the war. Sells at sight

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An illustrated library of information, pertaining to the bright side of the Great Metropolis, by Rev. J. F. Richmond. FIVE YEARS city missionary. It is not a "hashed" up book in which the lights and secrets are "showed up" by daylight and by gaslight, in sunshine and shadow, but a book of solid historic facts and incidents; thrilling, without being sensational; not fictitious, yet stranger than fiction. A book of absorbing interest to the resident and to those who have visited the city, as well as to those who can only read of it. Its 200 superb engravings, produced at a cost of $10,000, make it the most attractive and best selling book in the field Send stamp for Circulars.

E. B. TREAT, Publisher,
nov2:6teodd&2 tw 805 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE MODEL WIFE."

Dr. Willet's Lecture at Library Hall.

What Constitutes the Model "Better Half"—A Blast at "Women's Rights"—"Female Grasshoppers" and Flora McFlimseys—Another Candidate for the Presidency, &c.

The second lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered by Dr Willits last evening on the "Model Wife." The hall was comfortably crowded to hear what this eloquent divine had to say on such an eminently practical subject. There was a more than usually large array of female loveliness that came to hear all about the ideal woman, while there was a large delegation of "nobby" batchelors who are on the "lookout" for a "model wife." The lecture was, of course, nearly didactive, but abounded in apt allusions and some elegant rhetoric with a genuine fund of humor and sound sense running throughout.

The lecturer failed to put in an appearance at the hour announced. Mr. A. W. Howard, of the lecture committee, came forward and announced that Dr. Willet's had gone over to Allegheny with a friend and had not yet got back. (Laughter.) In a few moments, however, the Dr. appeared. He is a pleasing, intellectual looking gentleman of middle age, dressed in faultless black, easy and unembarrassed in his manners, and wearing a neat pair of raven black Dundreary whiskers. He began by saying that the power of silent influences was underated in this busy and bustling age. The quiet unobtrusive virtues of women were as powerful as the noisy efforts of man. The domestic ideal is portrayed perfectly in the closing chapters of the Book of Proverbs, and faithfully represents what was at that day, and ought to be now, the "model wife." The picture is as priceless as beautiful. "Her mouth shall be filled with wisdom. She shall put her hand to the distaff—be virtuous and fear the Lord—thrifty, industrious, kindly and affectionate; full of human sympathy, and her children will call her blessed." Industry, it will be observed, is one of the primal elements of a good wife. Idleness, according to Burton, is the bane of existence. The lecturer here drew a vivid picture of the lazy wife—the modern belle—and of that kind of wives "who think that work is vulgar—the Flora McFlimseys, who "toil not neither do they spin, but who are arrayed like Solomon in his glory." (Laughter.) The Emperor Augustus and Alexander the Great were not too proud to acknowledge that the purple and gold lace and imperial trappings they wore, were the work of their wives and children. "Oh! but say some of these modern pale-face belles—"I don't intend to marry." I think this class if they could for a moment get a prophetic vision of the futue, that they would discern, like the prophet of old, a little silver cloud like a man's hand. (Prolonged laughter.) These fashionable blondes don't care anything even for healthy exercise. It would do them good to listen to the street song I heard in my houth, "Buy a Broom, buy a Broom," and use it a little too—make bread and beds, and learn to make as the prayer says "their daily bread," I don't mean she should be a slave or a drudge, but as the old proverb has it she should "smooth our linen and our cares." You can tell generally by a mans actions, his countenance, his expression and his make up, whether he was a "model wife." Such Soloman says is the "gift of the lord" The value of of small things is undervained these days the sweet courtesies of life are not appreciated. Many men marry these days, and find out afterwards, like the Irishman who blazed away at the blue-jay, and when he examined the bird exclaimed: "What a pretty burd before I shot the feathers off." [Laughter.]

Many of the fashionable belles are as a humorous writer has it, "daughters of Hem and Sham, and not of "Shem and Ham." They are a good deal like the grassbopper that is always ready to jump, and don't know where he is going to land. Head work and hand work are both wanted. This was humorously illustrated by the Irish servant girl who opened the door of a lady's parlor and inquired—"Missus, what will we have to-day for dinner"? What had we yesterday said the jeweled dame at the piano? "A leg of mutton"—"well get a leg of beef to-day." (laughter) This is a fair illustration of the ignorance of the house-wife's art in the higher circles. We are drifting away from the good old times when our mothers knew all about such things. I am half inclined to agree with a well known judge who placed as an inscription on his wifes tomb-stone: "She was an excellent woman and a good cook" There was a good deal in that. "Blessed is the woman who knows how to make her daily bread." This is not the doctrine of the strong minded women who want to enter the political arena. They say: Is it not preposterous, if we can't reach our husbands hearts except through their stomachs.' The lecturer here drew a picture of a Scotchman when he went on the railroad, who was chirping as clearly as a bird because his wife had got up early and got his breakfast, while his companions were going hungry to work. Every wife ought to understand the culinary art. The millenium has not came when we can get all the virtues for $3,00 a week. Women, these days, ought to have some, what I may accurately designate as "gumption." It is tact, sense and labor." I say great is gumption. (great laughter.) A lady may be able to play on the piano, and shine in conversation. and all that sort of thing, but unless she hath "gumption" it profiteth her nothing. (continued laughter.) A model wife should not only be a household manager, but a counseller to her husband. The lecturer gave as an illustration the man who would not consult his wife, the old story of the man who stood gazing at the calf's tail sticking in the key hole of the tannery door. He was not a doctor, a lawyer, a parson, a farmer, a tradesman, but a—philosopher, trying to find out how the calf got through that hole. The man who don't consult with his wife is worse than he.

Sympathy for human suffering is another excellent trait. It was not a woman who betrayed the Lord, but it was a woman that was first at the Sepulchre and last at the Cross. The lecturer here recited with fine effort the magnificent lines of Coleridge to Genevieve, beginning:

"Maid of my heart,
Sweetest Genevieve, &c."

No jewel is so near divine as that which steals down beauty's cheek for human sorrow. The lecturer drew a harrowing picture of the female vixen—a woman of senseless tongue and ruffled temper, and recited the poem of "Neighbor Green," who had a "fidgety" wife. The several stanzas were irresistably droll, and kept the audience in excellent humor. A neighbor had told him he had a treasure of a wife—a Samaritan, who attended to all the neighbors' ills and his own, who made nice pies and tarts, and fretted about the troubles, and told them in detail, till Neighbor Green came to the conclusion he would be "willing to lay up his treasure in Heaven." (Great laughter.) Man is irresistably modified by woman's influence for good or evil. Woman's might is gentleness, and the model wife is she who rules her husband without exhibiting the scepter, and telling him so (laughter). He thinks he has it all his own way all the time. You can manage balky husbands like a balky colt. Both are subject to the power of gentleness.

"Home Sweet Home"

is the grandest sphere of woman's rights. There may be other spheres, but there is no higher, nobler or grander throne than she occupies. No man ever made his mark in this world, but who can trace it to the moulding influences of woman. The lecturer instanced the mother of Washington as a model mother, greater than any the world had yet seen, except Mary the mother of Jesus. Nine times out of ten mothers would be moulders of men's characters. All eminent men had eminent mothers. The speaker further instanced the Adams' family as great men whose characters were stamped by their mothers, and paid a high compliment to Charles Francis Adams, whose purity, patriotism and ability were recognized by all parties, and who would be esteemed a fitting candidate for the Presidency by either party. In conclusion, he urged those who had good wife, such as he had described, to prize them as the greatest jewel here below, and urged batchelors who were present to seek diligently and early for "a model wife."

SMOKE AND SOOT.

A Simple Practical Smoke and Soot Consumer—The Difficult Problem Solved at Last—Smoky Pittsburgh to be Relieved of its Dirt.

The inventive genius of the mechanics of Pittsburgh has for years been endeavoring to discover some practical method by which the smoke and soot that mars the beauty of the city may be consumed. Of the many experiments hitherto tried, none have been satisfactory, and while the need of an apparatus for that purpose is felt more and more every day, many people had given up all hope of ever seeing the accomplishment of the much desired end. Lately, however, Mr. John A. Stearn has completed a smoke consumer which appears to answer admirably the purpose for which it is intended. It is entirely free of those complications, which in similar articles previously invented have utterly failed to do the work, and instead of its being fearfully and wonderfully made, it is the very picture of simplicity.

On invitation of Harry C. Bowers, Esq., we called at his office, No. 104 Fifth avenue, in order to understand from actual demonstration the beauties and utility of the principle Mr. Stearns adopted in getting up his Consumer

It is simply a miniature gas retort set in the back part of an ordinary grate, and adds to rather than detract from the appearance of the fire place. The fuel used is slack or nut coal it being preferred to the more expensive lumps and the quantity required to keep up a roaring hot fire is about one half what would be necessary in ordinary grate. This and the difference in price of slack and lump coal makes the saving really approximate seventy per cent. When we examined the improvement yesterday we were struck with its wonderful simplicity, there being absolutely nothing about it that the most obtuse "Biddy" could misunderstand, and also with the perfection with which it consumed both soot and smoke. Those who desire to see a really perfect apparatus should call at Mr. Bower's office, and make a thorough examination of its merits for themselves. The gentlemen having it in charge are ready at all times to show their improvement, and extend an invitation to all to interview them on the subject.

The Pittsburgh and St. Louis Iron Improvement Company have the matter in charge, and the Secretary, Mr. C. H. Burrowes, can be seen at the rooms of the Company, No. 8, First National Bank Building, at all times during business hours.

Mr. Stearn calls his invention "The Pittsburgh Soot Burning Improvement," a name which is peculiarly appropriate, and which, unlike other inventions that have preceded it, will by practical results show those who examine it how well it is entitled to the name.

Another feature which will recommend the "Improvement" to the people is its cheapness. The price will be placed at such a moderate figure that it will be within the reach of everybody who has a fireplace or cooking stove. Indeed, the saving of fuel alone for a season, will more than pay for one of them. It can be applied with equal facility to stoves, grates, boiler furnaces, etc. The gentlemen having it in charge have also made some experiments with it in connection with puddling furnaces with very satisfactory results, and they propose to shortly show the public how well it works in such places. Those who feel interested, and those who do not, should avail themselves of the invitation offered by Mr. Bowers and call at his office 104, Fifth avenue, to investigate.

THE "END" NOT YET.

The Paper Claims to Go to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Hay & Schoyer, attorneys for E. C. Pechin, entered an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Stowe relative to the claims of sundry creditors of "The Paper." The following is a copy of the record:

Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny Co., No. 179, June Term Fi Fa.

And now, Nov. 13, 1871, Edmund C. Pechin, being aggrieved by the definitive decree of the said Court in the above case overruling his exceptions to the report of the Auditor, and confirming said report of appeals from said decree to the Supreme Court.

E. C. PECHIN.

Allegheny County, S. S.

E. C. Pechin being duly sworn says that the above appeal is not intended for delay.

Sworn and subscribed berore me, this Thirteenth day of November, 1871.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

It will thus be seen that the "Paper" suits promise to last as long as the famous Anneke Jans or the Mrs Gains will cases, and will probably run on for a hundred years at least. SIC.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cared and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

TO CURE coughs and colds, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s, 1881	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	102¾
Cy. Pacifics	113¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

REMARKS—The gentle showers of yesterday morning increased during the entire day to a regular old fashioned rain, and at a late hour last evening had not ceased. Should it have extended to the regions at the heads of navigation there is every probability of a coal boat rise. From our present stand point we venture the prediction that the waters will swell sufficiently to carry away the major part, if not all the coal now awaiting shipment West and South. There have been some slight changes in certain articles, which will be found noticed below. Trade is reported fair for the season. Stocks are held in ample supply, and dealers are ready to meet all demands that may be mads upon them.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	736
Cheese, bxs	523
Wheat, sks	366
Rye, sks	565
Butter, pkgs	45
Bacon, tcs	16
Apples, bbls	446
Bacon, pcs	—
Corn, sks	430
Barley, sks	1,447
Oats, sks	1,384

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The current rates of the market were: Sugar cured hams, at 15½c; sugar cured shoulders 9¼c and plain 7¾c; sides ribbed 8¼c; short ribbed 8¼c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 11a11¾c; ham sausage 11a11¾c; Dried beef 17c. Lard tierces 10c; kegs, 10¾c; buckets 12c. Mess Pork $14 00 per barrel.

HONEY—We note sales in a regular way at 30a33c.

HEMP—In fair supply; rough Kentucky, $165 per ton; single dressed $200 per ton.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair local demand; we note sales of baled at $20a25 per ton as per quality and condition.

LARD OIL—We note sales of Pittsburgh manufacture at 82a85c for No. 1 extra, and 58a60c for No. 2.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand, and previous prices have been maintained; sales of peach blows at 60c in round lots and 65a70c from store; Jersey sweets, $3 75a4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens by the coop at 55a60 per pair.

ASHES.—The market was a quiet one, with a fair trade demand. Soda ash—The current rates were as follows: common 5c; refined 3¾a4¼c; Potash—7¾a7¾c; Pearl 9a9½c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—The rates were the same as for some days past, ranging from 60 to 70c per gallon.

APPLES.—There is no falling off in the receipts, there is also a good stock in first hands; prices are weak but no lower, in fact holders consider them sufficiently low. We continue to quote good to choice lots at $2 50a300 per bbl; common and medium lots sold at various prices, viz: $1 00,1 50a2 00 per bbl.

BUTTER.—We can report a steady inquiry for choice butter suitable for table use with regular sales at 20a22c. The demand just now is fully up with the supply, whilst common and medium descriptions are very dull.

BEESWAX—Steady but not active at 30a33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts keep pace with the wants of the market; the current rates for bulk were $4a4 50 per cwt.

BEANS—Were less fancied, although prices are no lower; we note sales of common to prime at $2a2 25; choice navy at $1 75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market weak; we can report sales of standard brands at 22a22¾c, the lowest point reached for some time. If this is not a cheap article of light we should like to be informed what is.

CIDER—We can report more liberal receipts with a fair jobbing demand; sales at $5a6a5 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—We have nothing new to note; the current rates were as follows: Western, wild $9a10; Jersey, cultivated $11a12; Sackett's Belle $18 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales in a regular way at 85a90c per bushel.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; we are reported sales of Louisville at $2 50a4 00; Rosendale at $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster at $4 25a4 50 per barrel

CHEESE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; sales of New York Goshen 15¼a16; Ohio Goshen 15a15¼c; Factory 14a14c; Dairy 13a13½c.

EGGS—With light receipts the market was firm with sales of nice fresh ones at 29a30c per doz.

FLOUR—The market was without any particular change, the stock on hand being sufficient for all current purposes; we note sales of good spring extras at $7 00a7 25; choice Minnesota $7 62a7 75; good to choice winter wheat $7 00a7 25.

GRAIN—Market not very active. Wheat was firm under light receipts; we quote red winter at $1 40a1 43; white $1 45a1 48 per bushel. Oats are more favored with sales of mixed at 44a45c; white 45a46c. Corn—New is arriving more freely; prices have a declining tendency with sales at 57a60c; old is held at 67a68c but was not very active. Rye—Market quiet with sales at 85a88c. Barley—Prices unchanged; we note sales of spring in a regular way at 80a85c; fall 85a90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was dull and prices very unsatisfactory, at least to producers of the raw material, because prices were declining; the market evident favors buyers, who don't seem anxious to take any advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveres were.

Spot	11c⅛
S. O. all year	11c
B. O. all year	11¼c
December	11¼c
November	11¼c
B. O. Jan. to July 1872	12¼c
January, 1872	11¾c

SALES.

2,000 bbls spot.....$4 05

These are the lowest prices noted for a long time.

REFINED.

Market dull; prices are weak; we did not learn of any transactions. We quote as follows:

Spot	22c
November	22¼c
December	22¼c
January	22¾c
B. O. all year	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market dull; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 25; 47 gravity Oil City, held at $4 40a4 45.

ROUSEVILLE, November 15.—Market quiet and firm at $4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 15.—Market very quiet at $4 30 spot.

TITUSVILLE, November 15.—Spot, $4 10 bid; $4 15 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Market quiet.

Standard white	22¾a22¼c
Last half	22¾c
Crude	12½c
Cases	28c
November	22¾c
December	24¾a24¾c
January	23c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards, were 115 cars or 280 head. In addition to these there were droves from Butler, Washington, Green, and Mercer counties, making in all about 650 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle offered, taking the lots all through, was an improvement on that of the last few weeks, very few of the common and inferior grades being on sale, the supply consisting principally of the medium and better grades of cattle. The market opened up moderately active, and as is always the case, even in the dullest of markets, the choice or pick of lots was sought after, and this class sold for fair prices. The trade toward ten o'clock livened up a little and East Liberty dealer, M. Q. C. Briggs, appearing in the market for to purchase some cattle to fill an order. He succeeded in getting a very fine drove of choice cattle. This had the effect of stiffening the market and made butchers a little more anxions to buy, though they wanted to do so at low prices. The extremely low figures that have ruled for some time past makes it very difficult for drovers to deal with the butchers, as notwithstanding the market has advanced and they are unable to purchase cattle as cheap, yet butchers insist on buying at old prices. With this state of matters existing it is sometimes hard to effect sales. But on the whole the market was more satisfactory than any that we have had for some time, and we heard very little dissatisfaction from drovers. On the contrary, in conversation with several parties who had wholesaled their stock we found they were well satisfied. Good cattle seem to be in good demand. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades and kinds:

Extra	$6 35
Good to prime, Phila	4 75a5 25
Common to medium	3 75a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 50
Texas steers	2 00a3 50

Our country readers, in noticing the prices, must bear in mind that we give the highest and lowest figuers, and very often there are but a few cattle sold at the highest prices quoted, the bulk of the sales being at prices between the highest and lowest,

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning did not exceed 1,000 head, at decreas of from 106 to 200 from offering, of last week. The market opened up moderately active and continued so for some time during which prices were probably ¼c. higher than last week, but toward noon trade became more dull and slow, and prices went back to about last weeks figures' and at the time we left the yards, there were some droves left over unsold, the holders refused to sell at the offered, and were talking of driving to East Liberty. To sum the matter up the market opened up favorably, sheep selling ½c. better, but the demand not continuing it closed unfavorable with some left over.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was quite lare. Drovers report the market not so active as last week with fewer sales, but in looking around we noticed a good many hogs in the hands of transient dealers, and we saw some of the butchers purchasing from them. This accounts for trade not being so good as usual with the regular dealers. We think on the whole there was probably as many hogs sold as last week, with prices ruling a shade lower. Prime hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 25 per cwt; fair butchers' hogs, $5 06; medium, $4 75; common, $4 50; rough $4 00.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been light, and on quality are about the same as those generally on sale. The number of buyers in attendance fair, the majority of whom are New York, and the country towns. The market to-day was rather slow buyers purchasing very carefully, and holding off for lower prices, the advices from other markets are of a favorable character, and sellers are holding firm at about last weeks prices. The number of cattle on sale being small the prospects look good for a fair market. The following are the current rates:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb., steers	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	4 75a5 25
Common to medium	4 25a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50a3 50
Texan steers	3 00a3 50

The arrivals of hogs continue fair. The market to-day was active, and a good many hogs changed hands. The weather turning cold has a favorable effect on the market and the feeling is better. The New York buyers took hold freely and most all the hogs are sold. The following are the rates ruling for the different kinds and grades:

HOGS.

Extra Phila.	$4 80a
Good to prime Phila.	4 60a4 70
" " New York,	4 30a4 50
Rough to common	4 00a4 25

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep are light this week, up to this time being about 25 loads. The quality of the offerings is rather common. The market is slow and dragging, buyers holding off and not wanting to purchase even at figures lower than those of last week, which were considered bad enough. The demand this week is very light, and although the run is also light, still it seems to be enough to meet the wants of buyers. A few extra have sold for $5 50 per 100 lbs, but this is considered a high figure this week. The following are the current prices for the different kinds:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00a5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 65a4 85
Decent to fair, 75to 80	4 00a4 50
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 00a3 75
Foot rot scalawags per head	1 00a1 50
Lambs	3 50a4 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Gold was dull and steady at 111¼a114¾.

Loans were made at from 1a5 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings were about $32,000,000.

Governments were strong and higher, with a fair demand and small supply offering. There were nine offerings of bonds to-day, amounting to $1,397,600 from 110.-10 to 111.87. Awards of only $21.100 at from 110.10 to 1112.24.

Stocks were dull at merely nominal prices all the morning, as there was no call until one in the afternoon, owing to the funeral of one of the members. At the close the market was steady with the exception of the New Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawana which were strong and higher, the former selling up to 109 and the latter to 110.

The Pacific Mail Steamship election resulted in the choice of the following ticket for which 118,000 voted: A. B. Stockwell; L. G. Lockwood, H. Clews, J. D. Smith, Charles J. Osboru, H. H. Baxter, O. P. C. Billings, Alex. Masterlon and E. C. Taylor. The above is what is called the opposition ticket. This afternoon the Inspectors of Election declared Clews and Lockwood ineligible, as neither hold stock in their individual name, and that there was a failure to elect more than seven Directors. The transfer books will be open to-morrow, and the question of a new election is the subject of much discussion. In some quarters it is the opinion that an entire new election will have to be held, in others that a new election will only be ordered for the two vacancies.

Money was a little more active at from 5 to 6 per cent.

State bonds closed strong, Tennessees particularly so.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Flour, demand good at full prices. Wheat full prices asked, but buyers are not willing to pay more than $1 21a1 21¼; regular $1 21¾; seller first half of this month, $1 33¾; seller December No. 3 $1 12. Corn dull and depressed at 47¼c; cash 45c; seller November 44c; seller year rejected at 46¼c. Oats dull and lower, at 33a33¾c; cash 32½c; seller November rejected, offered at 30c, Rye in good demand at 62½a63½c for regular fresh. Barley higher at 57a58c; No. 3 47c. Provisions quiet. Lard firm and saleable at 8¼c. Pork is held at 12¾, and other products nominally unchanged. Whisky dull and drooping, 87a88 is now bid.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Flour in good demand at full prices; extra winter, $5 40a5 75; double extra, $5 85a6 25; family, $7a8 50. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 42 for No 3; No 2 red, $1 53. Corn firm and in fair demand; mixed on track at 42a43c; do sacked, 52c. Oats a shade better; mixed on track at 33½c; do sacked, 40c. Rye better; No 2, 72c. Barley quiet at 70c for spring. Whisky quiet at 89½c. Tobacco unchanged. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee, 24½c. Sugar, 9ca11½c. Molasses—Common to fair Louisiana, 70a75c. Pork quiet at $14 on orner. Bacon dull; order lots, 7¾c; clear rib, 8c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Bagging quiet and steady at 16a17c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1 35a1 45. Corn, new 35c; old 50c. Oats 40c. Rye 80c. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12 50. Bacon light demand; sides 7½c; do clear rib 8c; do clear 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; sides, clear rib 7c; do clear 7½c. Hams, sugar cured, firm at 14½a15c. Lard—demand light at 9½a10¾c. Green meats quiet and nominal. Hogs dull and drooping; prime to choice $4 50a4 60. Whisky firm and quiet at 88c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Flour—firm at $6 60a6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 41 al 44. Corn dull and depressed; new 44c; old 51c. Oats steady at 35a40c. Rye steady at 77a79c. Barley quiet and in fair demand at 70a80c. Pork quiet at $12 75a13 00; cut meats steady; shoulders 5¾a6c; sides 6½a6¾c; clear rib 6¾a7½c; clear 15 to 20 days in salt, all packed, nothing doing; in old there is no demand for future deliveries; bacon dull at 7¾c for short, clear and long rib. Lard quiet at 8¾a9c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15.—Flour dull at $5 75a5 85 for medinm, and $4 35 for choice country. Wheat dull and unchanged; No 2, Milwaukee, $1 12½. Oats No 2 lower at 32½c. Corn—No 2 mixed steady at 48c. Rye—No 1 firmer at 62½c. Barley—No 2 higher at 58c. Provisions nominal. Hogs weak at $3 80a4 10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour is steady; western family, $7 50a8 50. Wheat firm; amber, $1 75a1 85. Corn active at 70a79 for southern white. Oats firm, 48a52c. Provisions unchanged. Western butter, roll wanted at higher rates, 25a28c; low grades neglected. Whisky firm, 93½.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton active; middling upland 17¼c.

CHARLESTON, November 15.—Cotton quiet at 17⅝c.

MOBILE, November 15.—Cotton dull at 17¾c.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—Cotton firm and demand fair at 17½c.

LOUISVILLE, November 15. — Cotton quiet and steady; middling at 17½c.

NASHVILLE, November 15. — Cotton steady; low middling held at 17c.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Cotton—demand fair and prices advanced; low middlings 17¼a17¾c.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Cotton quiet at 17½c.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Cotton flat; low middling 18c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat; No 1 red winter dull at $1 44; No 2 red is held at $1 39a1 40, and $1 38 bid. Corn steady with a moderate demand; new 55c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 49c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 15.—Wheat steady; moderate demand at $1 57½a1 58; No 1 $1 47; amber $1 44.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

DIED:

STONE—On Wednesday morning, November 15, at 6½ o'clock, at McKeesport, of typhoid fever, ANNIE B. STONE, wife of George W. Stone, in the 21st year of her age.

O'LEARY—On Thursday morning, November 9, 1871, MARY, the eldest daughter of Timothy and Catharine O'Leary, aged 17 years months and 15 days.

HERN—On Wednesday evening, November 8th, 1871, at 11:20 o'clock, WM. R., oldest child of Jno. J. and Catharine C. Hern, in his 16th year.

PLEDGE—On Friday, November 10, 1871, at 7¾ o'clock a. m., JOHN H. PLEDGE, in the 37th year of his age.

McGINNIS—At Sharpsburg, Pa., on Monday afternoon, November 6, 1871, Mrs. B. McGINNIS, mother of J. and B. McGinnis, in the 98th year of her age.

FREW—On Sabbath afternoon, November 12, at 1½ o'clock, JEREMIAH FREW, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

FRENCH—At St. James Hotel, on Saturday morning, November 11, at 8 o'clock, of pneumonia, Joseph French, superintendent of the City Water Works.

BURCHFIELD—At Shady Side, on Wednesday afternoon, November 8, at 3½ o'clock, SADIE J., wife of Wm. Burchfield and daughter of Thomas Aiken, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

GRAWYLLER—On Tuesday morning, November 14th, at 11 o'clock, SARAH A., wife of Henry Grawyller, in the 23d year of her age

DONAHUE—On Tuesday morning, November 14th, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET, widow of the late James Donahue, in the 67th year of his age

REYMER—On Monday evening, November 13th, at 10½ o'clock, HARMER D. REYMER in the 42d year of his age.

BOYCE—On Tuesday, Nov. 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., ISAAC BOYCE, aged 54 years.

What Dyspepsia May End In

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out: a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

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The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTERN District of Pennsylvania ss. At Somerset, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1872.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azariah Dunham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.

SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. nov18d3tW

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